The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,158 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	609	J. C. Babot	9th ,,
M.	Vaquila	2730	600	A. B. Daniell	16th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat	4706	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,
M.	Gwalior	2753	600	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Brocas	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes	3284	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4145	600	J. S. Murray	7th Nov
M.	Assam	3638	500	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	3963	500	C. Fairclough	21st ,,
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the ottiere passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ANCONA	3138	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 2ith of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	500	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,100 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.

Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0

Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	4th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	450	F. Blight	To follow.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,402	330	W. S. Young	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 5, Regent st., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1881.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines direct from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.

By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an A.J-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 18-12-0 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st September, 1884, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Broach or Bombay, on application, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1884.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd to 31st August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 18th August, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 1st September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.

From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. quarts .....Rs. 6 4
Per doz. pints..... ,, 4 2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, and highly recommended as THE BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

Quarts, Rs. 3-8 per doz., Cash.
Pints, ,, 3-12 ,, ,,

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

DR. FRANCIS MUNIQUE, Faculty de Vienna, can be consulted from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. daily at FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty-five per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the first day of September next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood in the Company's Register on the 28th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 28th inst., to Thursday, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

THE construction of the Queen's-road intercepting sewer having been now undertaken by the Municipality, offers are invited for the PURCHASE of 14 PLOTS of GROUND on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between, the Marine Lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenders are also invited for the purchase of five plots on the south side of the Wodehouse-road leading from the Apollo Fountain to the Wodehouse inver-bridge.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease, and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face," or "On the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be), to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the construction of a ROOF and OTHER WORKS for the Reservoir, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising :—

1. Articles of agreement,
2. Specification.
3. Bills of quantities.
4. Schedule of rates.
5. Form of tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Friday, the 26th of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Sewerage Department), Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"OLD HEAD" BLEND PURE IRISH WHISKY.

A whisky of splendid character vastly superior to ordinary imports.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WINE TRADE REVIEW, 15th October, 1881.

"A combination of the finest makes of Pot Still Whiskies."

MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE, 7th January, 1881.

"It is a safe and wholesome as well as a pleasant Spirit."

BREWERS' JOURNAL, 29th October, 1881.

"A judicious combination of very choice Irish Pot Still Whiskies which for purity and delicacy of flavour could scarcely be surpassed."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, 26th November, 1881.

"We confidently recommend it as being particularly suitable for the messes of both services."

Per Dozen :

Three star	...Rs. 24
Four star	... ,, 26

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale :—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case ... ...Rs. 1,135

D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... ,, 725

D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case ,, 575

D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... ,, 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas,	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards,	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

[Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH, HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest ... escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare ... and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age ; and will be pronounced without equal in any Scotch Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS

11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER Co., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

CHERRA TEA COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL £120,000.

Issue of Rs. 2,00,000 of Debentures bearing Interest at 7 per cent.

THE balance of the above Debentures is now available to Subscribers, and application may be made to the undersigned, at whose Office full particulars may be obtained.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 1st August, 1884.

KANNY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO

NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,

Next door to

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

The Tobaconist.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, 6th September, 1884, at 3 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 18th August, 1884.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th August to 6th September, 1884, both days inclusive.

BHAONAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of Two thousand five hundred tons of SOUTH WALES COAL, and three hundred tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 6th September, 1884, at his office, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

No tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government Securities.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 15th September, 1884.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo-street.

J. B. SPARKS, Major, S. C.,
Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 4 p.m., at the offices of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate-street, Fort, when the subjoined Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the 18th day of August, instant, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of the Company be altered by inserting between the existing Articles Nos. 47 and 48 the following, to be numbered 47a.

47a "The Company may from time to time reduce its capital, and may by consolidation or subdivision divide the capital, or any part thereof, into shares of larger or smaller nominal amount."

That Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting, immediately after the words "3½ annas per bale," the words "exclusive of the expenses of supplying labour for working the openers."

If the aforesaid resolutions shall be duly confirmed, the following Resolution will be proposed, and if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be duly convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That each of the existing Shares of Rs. 500 be divided into four fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 125 each."

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

FOR SALE, a 4-wheel DOG-CART by King, London ; varnished ; panels alternate dark and light brown ; pole, shafts, and hood ; quite light in draught for a single 14-2 horse ; has been in use five months. Also an Arab horse, fine mover and very fast trotter, goes in double and single harness. Also a set of double harness, best English-made. Apply to

Lt. BETHELL, R.E.,
Kirkee.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Costs, if commenced at age	Per mensem. £ s. d.	
20 *n. b.*	0 10 1	No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.
,, 25	0 14 6	
,, 30	1 0 5	
,, 35	1 10 1	
,, 40	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Costs, if commenced at age	Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
20 *n. b.*	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers risk of War in any part of the Globe.
,, 25	1 14 2	1 18 4	
,, 30	2 0 4	2 4 6	
,, 35	2 10 5	2 14 7	
,, 40	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, King William Street, London.

BOMBAY BOARD.

E. T. LEITH, Esq. J. HUTTON, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.

Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.

Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.

Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.

Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.

Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.

Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Office.

For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES

AWARDED TO

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 88. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS : Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITINGPAPERS : Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized ; Tinted Writings ; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B. CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE ELMS

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength 540 lb. square inch.

"Crushing strength 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lb. gross."

WARDEN & Co.

Meadow-street, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5. And any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from September 3rd to September 10th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. SOUNDY,

Rampart-row, 27th August, 1884. Secretary and Manager.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.

From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.

A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known House of London for the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST PALE

COD-LIVER OIL.

PREPARED FROM FRESH LIVERS.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons, is of a pale straw colour, and does not produce Nausea or other unpleasant symptoms generally followed by the brown-coloured Oils.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs. a.
Negretti and Zambra's or Casella's Maxim. Thermometers, porcelain scale divided on stem	16 0
Negretti and Zambra's or Casella's Minim. Thermometers	16 0
Six's Maxim. and Minim. Thermometers on one piece, boxwood	15 0
Maxim. Thermometers, boxwood	7 8
Minim. Thermometers, boxwood	7 8
Garden and House Thermometers from Re. 1 to	15 0
Daniell's Hygrometer	40 0
Pocket Gilt Anerold Barometer, with Altitude Scale, in Morocco case	40 0
Anerold Barometers with and without Thermometers from Rs. 7 to	35 0
Fitzroy's Barometers from Rs. 25 to	35 0
Rain Gauges, complete, specially adapted for Indian climate	10 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEST EXPANDERS, PROTECTORS, &c.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' Improved Chest Expanders or Braces with India-rubber Spring, for contracted Chest, round Shoulders, and to prevent stooping	4 0
Do. do. do. with Steel Plates	5 8
Gentlemen's Improved Chest Expanders	5 0
Do. do. do. with Steel Plates	6 8
India-rubber, covered with silk for Ladies for Gymnastic exercise from Rs. 2-12 to	5 0
CHEST PROTECTORS for Ladies and Gentlemen, best Lamb's wool, or Chamois Leather, single, small	1 0
Do. do. do. medium	1 8
Do. do. do. large	2 0
Do. do. double small	2 0
Do. do. do. medium	3 0
Do. do. do. large	4 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 7th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary,

25th of August, 1884.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street,

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs. as.	Each	Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3 4	7 ft. by 10	8 0
5½ ft. by 7½	4 6	7 ft. by 12	9 8
6 ft. by 6	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½	6 4
6 ft. by 8	5 6	7½ ft. by 10	8 8
6½ ft. by 6½	4 14	7½ ft. by 12	10 4
6½ ft. by 9	6 12	8½ ft. by 8½	7 4
7 ft. by 7	5 8	8½ ft. by 15	13 4
7 ft. by 9	7 0	8½ ft. by 16	14 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs. as.	Each	Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6	3 4	7 ft. by 7	4 4
6 ft. by 8	4 6	7½ ft. by 10	6 6
6½ ft. by 10	5 14	7½ ft. by 10½	6 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Per doz	Rs. as.	Per doz	Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	3 4	24 in. by 24	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs. as.	Per doz.	Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	3 12	24 in. by 24	4 12

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	" "	11	4
34 in. by 50	" "	12	6
34 in. by 54	" "	13	8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette)	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each	Rs.	5 8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	"	"	8 8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	"	"	9 12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each	Rs.	2 0
30 in. by 54 in	"	"	2 4

SHEETING.

60 inches wide.....12 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... F. FROST.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Commencing SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th,

THE

ROSA TOWERS.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

15—Lady and Gentlemen Artistes—15

W. S. GILBERT'S

ORIGINAL FARCICAL COMEDY

in three Acts,

ENGAGED

OR

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE.

Entirely new scenery and appointments

Efficient Orchestra.

In addition to the above attraction

MDLLE. FRANZINI,

CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,

in her marvellous performance.

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

Prices as usual.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra. Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 28th August, 1884.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, Bombay, on 10th September next, at 12-30 p. m. for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' final accounts and to declare the winding-up of the Company completed.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1884, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 30th June, 1884.

To declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 10th September, 1884, (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1884, for the supply of DEACON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS and Accessories for the Bombay Water Works of the following numbers and sizes:—

Meters 37	6"	with accessories.
" 110	4"	"
" 75	3"	"

Forms of contract, specification and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 which should be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts either in Cash, Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal or Port Trust Debentures, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

Further deposit will have to be paid by the Contractor whose tender is accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHAMPAGNE, HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE can now be obtained at Rs. 54 and 28 per doz. Bottles and Half-bottles from—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 58-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

RIFLE FOR SALE, D. B. C. F. Express Rifle by Lang 500-bore in perfect order. Apply to Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a fresh consignment of BEEHIVE BRANDY. WALTER NUTTER and Co., opposite the Custom House.

WANTED by a young English woman with good references a situation as Lady's maid or nurse. Apply to "M. C.," care of Postmaster, Poona.

WATCHES IN GREAT VARIETY, in Gold, Silver, Enamel, Nickel, &c., at remarkably low prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

DELICIA CIGARETTES made only from the best Turkish Tobacco. A trial will satisfy the most disinterested connoisseur, Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard and Co., Fort.

WANTED, as experienced English nurse to superintend the management of three children, with native assistance. Apply by letter to Surgeon-Major Hare, Purundhur.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—Subscribers' quarterly tickets (available for three months) are now issued at Rs. 9.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

JUST to HAND, stocks of real Meerschaum, G. B. D. Brier-root and clay pipes, real amber mouth-pieces, tobacco pouches, &c., at D. Macropolo, Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-4 per doz; 9 dozen pints Rs. 5-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post-free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMAN STORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made,—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884,
" 150 " 15th November, 1884,

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, an OFFICE in Medows-street, at present occupied by Dr. Barbour. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by Dr. Maconachie. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanje Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY Co., Ld.

IN consequence of there being NO QUORUM of the Shareholders the meeting advertised for TODAY is POSTPONED till SATURDAY next, the 6th SEPTEMBER, at 4 p. m.

By order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received payable at any times, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND..... $4,400,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. L. Dairymple, Esq. — Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — A. Molver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. August 27, 1884

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. GRANT AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps		Rs.	350
Do.	40	do. "	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000	Candles, each. "	1,200
Do. 8	do. 800	do. "	1,400
Do. 20	do. 500	do. "	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for sudden efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT OMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health ... cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

7 cases Turkey red twill.
2 " gagrapat.
2 " colored woollen cloth.
3 bales grey yarn
9 " grey piece-goods.
10 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 50, Gamdavi-road, close to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of G. WILLIAMSON, Esq. The same comprises rich sideboard, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plate ware such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, salver, teapot, tea set, jampot, ice pitcher, butter-pot, a set of spoons and forks, twelve pair fish knives and forks, salt cellars, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture such as a set of telescopic dining-table in three pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, Mallet-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, baba high chair, handsome, circular, pier, side, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, lounge, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, chiffonniers, teapoys, a handsome mahogany slate billiard-table by C. Wright and Co., of London, 9 feet by 4½, with balls, cues, marking board, cue rack, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in good order by Stoddart and Sons, a mahogany harmonium with 10 stops, handsome duplex hanging and standing kerosine lamps, one three-light hanging kerosine and oil argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, musical ornaments, wind mill and sailing ship, marble flower-vases and fountains, firstrate chromo and lithographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels carpet, handsome blackwood double bedstead, Madras-pattern camp cots, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almira with plate glass door, chest of drawers, towel horses, and dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ALLI UMAR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd September, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Asyabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Memon Abbu Haji Usman, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Nur Mahomed Hajee Tahir, Hanibai Ali Bhai and Abdulla Hajee Tahir, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon and the inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession, free from incumbrances, situate, lying and being in Alli Umar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in and fronting on the western side of Alli Umar Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 990 and 991, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Alli Umar Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Essack Ismail, and on or towards the south by the house of Goolam Mohidin bin Abdool Cadur, and which said premises were formerly occupied by tenants and now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF SURPLUS RAFTERS, TEAK SCANTLING, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Chinchpoogly Road (near the Municipal Stables), in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon's New Mill, the following stock left in erecting the said Mill, consisting of large teak rafters, teak scantlings, planks, timber blocks, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1884, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mazagaon-lines, No. 5 Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, mathematical instruments, sewing machine, windproof lamps, carpets, matting, tent, carriage, horses, harness, saddle, &c. &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Chas. E. BLOWERS, H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I. I.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Tuesday.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another ..... Plaintiffs,

VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others ..... Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY next, the 6th day of September, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Senay-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,033 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 487, 488, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopall, and partly by the house of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baloo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRANCE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-street, Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works, Parel Road, to sell by Public Auction at their Metal Mart premises on MONDAY, the 8th September 1884, at 2 p. m., the following sundry building materials, such as rafters, doors, windows, posts, tiles, &c., &c., sundry old corrugated iron sheets, also damaged stoneware pipes of various sizes, and a large quantity of wrought-iron scrap, cooking stoves, &c. &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Sept., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery consisting of real old brown windsor soap, original and genuine macassar oil, frangipani and marrow oil pomade, essence of white rose, moss rose, damask rose, and spinarose, old brown windsor and elder-flower soap, finest quality Fuller's earth, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
7 " T red cambrics.
6 " bordered prints.
6 rolls Brussels carpet.
5 cases mineral water.

The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of carved table with marble tops, drawing-room chairs, richly carved chiffonier, sofas with spring cushions, chest of drawers, Tucker's argand lamp, pigeon hole pressen Chubb's safe, 26 by 20, with stand, table, hanging and wall lamps, &c.

By order of Gungadass Vishbhoocandass and on account and at the risk of Crushnanath Amernath—

4 ruby rings, 2 diamond hoopringe, 2 diamond and ruby hoopringe, 1 diamond and sapphire hoopring, 2 emerald hoopringe, 1 ruby hoopring, 1 cat's eye and ruby hoopring, 1 emerald, 1 emerald bead, and Ipokhraj ring.

By order of Mr. Dyal Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Angel, Son and Co.—

R and C.—8-15—8 cases each—5 five gallon tins copal varnish.

On account and at the risk of Damoder Narranjee—

D N in diamond 1-5—5 cases gagraput, ex Nubia.
D in diamond DN below 3015-24—4 cases gagraput ex Clan Drummond.

On account and at the risk of Thacker Ghella Damoder—

G—1 bale 90 P. dhoties, 10 yds. 42 in.
1 " 146 " 11 yds. 42 in.
55 " 10 yds. 48 in.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, mostly made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, Dresden, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, superior oil-painting, chromographs, a large size musical box, &c., the property of H. A. SUNTOOK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

"CRIMINAL TRESPASS"
(By CHARLES COLLETT),
The most instructive of the Series,
And
"CRIMINAL CONVERSION."
See *INDIAN JURIST*,
1st June, 1st July, 1st August, 1st September,
1st October, 1st November, and 1st December.
Half-yearly Subscription—From 1st of June, 1884, So as to embrace this Series, Rs. 10 (post free).
Single Copy, Rs. 2, post free.

J. PEMBERTON,
Agent.

Indian Jurist Office, 6, Mount-road, Madras.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Sassoon Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—May Queen for Mauritius.

A WEALTHY MENDICANT.—Gunga, a mendicant woman, reported to the police on Friday the theft of gold ornaments and Rs. 55 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 424. The valuables were stolen from an earthen-pot, in which she had placed them for security.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Jail-road, on the body of

THE BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, presiding.

We take the following from the directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June :—

The principal event during the half-year was the destruction of the greater part of the Mody Bay Factory by a fire that broke out about daybreak on the morning of the 13th of May. An inquiry into the causes that led to the fire was made by Mr. Base, Superintending Engineer of the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London. The fire appears to have originated through an escape of ether. The fire would have occasioned but trifling loss, and could have been easily extinguished with the means and appliances in the Factory, had it not been for the fact that the pressure of water in the Municipal main was insufficient, and no water would flow into the Factory. The Factory had suffered severely for days previously from want of water, as the pressure in the Municipal pipes was insufficient to fill the storage tanks, or even to make the water enter the Factory, and, before the 13th of May, repeated representations were made to the Municipal authorities on the subject. From the time the fire broke out until the fire engines commenced to play on the conflagration, fully 45 minutes elapsed, and during all this time the fire was allowed to run its course owing to want of water to quench it. Moreover, a considerable time elapsed after the fire broke out before the fire engines arrived. Immediately after the fire the Company obtained ice from the other companies affiliated with the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, at Madras, Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra. The Company's second factory in Frere-road was also started, as well as the factory at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rs. 8,982-14-6 was expended on bringing ice to Bombay to meet the requirements of the public, and, although the ice thus obtained was sold at 2 annas a pound, it did not cover the cost. The board were, however, enabled to reduce the price of ice to one anna a pound, and to maintain supplies from this Company's own resources, on the 3rd June, 1884, at which price it has continued since. The total loss occasioned by the fire was assessed at Rs. 1,09,472-14-4, and of this amount the company have recovered from the insurance companies the sum of Rs. 81,348-12-7. This sum has been deducted from the value of the buildings and machinery, and passed to credit of the depreciation account of the Company. It is not yet certain what amount will be required to re-construct the factory. The work need not be completed before next March when the hot season sets in, and your directors therefore propose that the work be spread over the cold season, when the bulk of the work can be done departmentally by the Company's own staff of engineers and workmen. By this means a very considerable saving will probably be effected. The Board recommend that the amount of cost to be incurred over the sum recovered from the Insurance companies be taken from the depreciation account of the Company, to which account the recoveries from insurance companies have been credited. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the half-year ended 30th June last amounts to Rs. 33,703-8-0, after providing Rs. 23,311-9-3, for depreciation; Rs. 186, for final depreciation in value of ice safes; Rs. 4,705-8-5 being the proportion of net earning due to the holders of vendors' certificates, and Rs. 1,000 in further reduction of preliminary charges. The Board recommend a dividend of 5½ per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 31,794-2-0, and that the remainder of the profits, viz., Rs. 1,909-6-0 be carried to reserved Fund Account.

The reserve Fund Account will then show a total of Rs. 6,417-5-7 in cash, irrespective of the shares in the Deccan and Kurrachee ice companies.

The deterioration and Renewal Account after receiving the amount now proposed to be written off, aggregates..	Rs.	74,026	0 7
From which falls to be deducted the cost of a new ammonia condenser	Rs.	2,845	13 3
And the second annual payment in redemption of the loan on debentures that fell due on 31st January last.....	,,	10,000	0 0
		12,845	13 3
The balance of the account, therefore, stands at	Rs.	62,080	3 4

The recoveries from the insurance companies amounting to Rs. 81,348-12-7, have also been passed to the credit of this account, which shows, therefore, a total balance at credit of Rs. 143,428-15-11. The system of handing over the right to sell the Company's ice to the highest bidder was found to answer so ill in practice that it had to be abandoned. Competition was carried to such a pitch that the highest tenderer had barely, if any, margins of profit left, and consequently his servants had recourse to irregularities. The Board, therefore, decided to put a stop to the system, and now grant a discount of 20 per cent. to any dealer who purchases 80 lbs. of ice at a time. This system seems to work well, and has stimulated the opening of ice shops throughout the city, thus placing the means of obtaining ice within the reach of all classes. The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London, have approached this Company with the object of disposing of the 250 Vendors' Certificates, the holders of which are entitled to a society of the "net earnings" after a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum has been paid on the capital of this Company. Your directors are of opinion that it would be very desirable for this Company to purchase these certificates, and also to modify in several respects the existing agreements between the two companies, which are a constant source of friction and expense, and constitute a serious impediment to the profitable development of the Company's business. These modifications, your directors believe, would be agreed to by the General Ice Factory Company as one of the conditions of the sale to this Company of the Vendors' Certificates. The moneys paid to the holders of the Vendors' Certificates up to the 31st December last amount to Rs. 30,287-12-5, being on an average Rs. 7,500 a year. Your directors, seeking the value at 5 years' purchase, offered the holders the sum of Rs. 37,500 for R. shares of the Company, subject to the final consent and confirmation of the shareholders. The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, however, decline this offer, and ask for £15, 000, in Debentures of the Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, or £10,000, half in B shares and half in debentures. These values your directors consider too high. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Bengal Ice Company, Limited purchased similar Vendors' Certificates in that Company for the sum of two lakhs of rupees, and your directors are strongly of opinion that, in order to get rid of all the objectionable clauses in the agreements, and to put a stop to the holders of these deferred rights in the revenue of the Company, constantly interfering and keeping this Company on the verge of litigation, it would be much to the advantage of this Company to buy up their rights once for all. The Company would then be free to obtain machinery from any makers on reasonable terms, and to take advantage of any improvements in ice making, without paying the General Ice Factory Company royalties, as well as to deal with the earnings of the Company in such manner as the shareholders decide without clashing with the rights of third parties. The matter is one of such importance that the Board propose, at the forthcoming meeting, to ascertain the opinion of the shareholders before proceeding further in the negotiations. If the opinion of the shareholders is in favour of the purchase of the Vendors' Certificates by the Company, a resolution, sanctioning the purchase of them on the above or such other terms as the meeting may approve, will be proposed at the forthcoming meeting. The directors being desirous of obtaining the professional services of Mr. A. W. Forde, M.I.C.E., in the re-construction of the buildings of the Ice Factory at Mody Bay, it became necessary for him to resign his seat on the Board before undertaking the business. Your directors much regret the loss of such an experienced and able colleague, and it is, therefore, proposed to alter the 29th Article of Association in such a manner that Mr. Forde may retain his seat on the Board, whilst at the same time rendering professional advice and services to the Company. A special resolution has, therefore, been prepared, and will be submitted to the shareholders, giving effect to the above suggestion.

The chairman said :—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the half-year ended 30th June are so full of information that there is not much left for me to add. I may, however, remark that the business of the company continues to prosper, and notwithstanding the prudent course adopted of making due allowance for the effects of deterioration and thus strengthening the position of the company, we are able to divide profits at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. A most important part of the business to be transacted to-day is to consider the advisability of purchasing the vendor's certificate issued by the same company, and the placing of our agreements with the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London, on a more distinct and satisfactory footing. It is satisfactory to know that Siddeley's processes which we employ in the manufacture of our ice, won the prize at the Fisheries Exhibition held recently in London—thus showing that the system of manufacture we use, and the quality of the ice we produce ranks first I may say in the world. If the shareholders authorize the Board to purchase the deferred rights in the Company that are represented by the vendor's certificates and the business continues to develop as it has done during the last few years, the Company has in our opinion a most prosperous future before it. I now beg to propose that the directors report and audited balance-sheet for the half-year ended 30th June last be, and the same are hereby approved, adopted and confirmed."

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Duxbury said the report had been issued very late—only a week before the meeting was called, that period being necessary according to the articles of association. He would also ask for some particulars with reference to the sum of Rs. 1,154-13-6, put down as "commission account." He inquired how much of this sum went to the agents. Mr. Duxbury further considered the total amount of the directors' fees, Rs. 1,740, a very large one. There was no doubt as to the worth of the directors, but he considered it very wrong that the agent should be one of the directors. He had within the last few days received two reports relating to concerns where the number of the directors was greater and the capital amount larger, and yet the fees came to about one-half the total put down in the present account. Here the agent being a director, there was a tendency to increase the number of the directors meetings. Whilst Rs. 30 per each sitting as fees to a director would not be objected to, Mr. Duxbury thought when there was more than one meeting in a month, Rs. 30 might be allowed for the first meeting and a less amount for every subsequent meeting during that month. Some important alterations calculated to increase the agency commission had been made in 1880 in the articles of association, of which neither the shareholders nor the directors had any knowledge at the time. They allowed the agent 3 per cent. on the profits, and worst of all, they placed him on the board of directors. Surely the directors could not control the manager when he was part and parcel of the board. Mr. Duxbury would therefore have the alteration repealed as soon as possible. Regretting the smallness of the attendance, which was ascribed to the state of the weather, Mr. Duxbury concluded with the remark that they were paying in all 20 per cent. to the agent on the nett profits, though the best managed concerns did not give more than ten per cent.

Mr. Byramjee Mehta asked why they had not insured the company's property to its full extent. Though the total loss by fire was valued at Rs. 109,472, the amount that could be recovered from the insurance companies was only Rs. 81,348.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes then replied on behalf of the secretaries and agents. As to the late issue of the report, he said that nobody knew better than Mr. Duxbury the difficult situation in which the company was frequently placed in making up its accounts. With regard to the charge of excessive working expenses, he was sorry that Mr. Duxbury did not specify his objection in greater detail.

Mr. Duxbury.—I should be most happy to do so.

Mr. Forbes said he had in his possession a letter from the manager of the General Ice Factory in London, who was now in India, congratulating the Bombay Ice Company on the right good work done. A statement of all their expenses went regularly to London, where it was compared with the expenses of similar companies; and he had heard engineers who knew something about the matter express an opinion that the working charges of the present company were very small indeed. The business had to be looked after perpetually, and therefore they had to keep a double staff for day and night work. With regard to the Rs. 1,100 commission, the whole of that amount went to his firm, who are the secretaries and agents of the company. They only received 3 per cent. on the profits, after making deductions as to deterioration and so on. It was indeed a very small remuneration.

Mr. Duxbury.—Very large ; excessive.

Mr. Forbes.—In Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Company and other first-class concerns the agents' allowance is 10 per cent.

Mr. Duxbury said the 10 per cent. allowed to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Company was all they got. But here the agents, in addition to their commission, received a salary of Rs. 750 per month.

The chairman asked Mr. Duxbury to reserve his remarks till Mr. Forbes had finished his speech.

Mr. Forbes said that out of the office allowance of Rs. 750 per month, he had to provide all the furniture and keep a staff of clerks to attend to the business of the company. He was informed that in the case of Greaves, Cotton and Company, the office allowance was Rs. 600, which was in addition to the 10 per cent. allowed to them. As to the directors' fees, Mr. Duxbury did not object to their amount so long as he himself was on the board, but was very glad to pocket the money.

Mr. Duxbury.—How do you know that I had never raised an objection ? I did suggest several times that the directors need not take their fees for these meetings. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forbes observed that had never so far as he knew, Mr. Duxbury to refused his fee, and no objection had been raised before. As to the aggregate of the directors' fees, he stated that a great deal of extra work had been thrown upon the company, owing to the nature of their agreement with the General Ice Company and the rights of the holders of the vendor's certificates. There was a continual clashing of interests, and the directors found themselves on the verge of litigation. He should be the last man in the world to charge the Company with more fees than were necessary; and he considered the insinuation of Mr. Duxbury that he called directors' meetings simply with the object of getting Rs. 30 could be safely dismissed without a single word of comment from him. The alterations in the articles of association were made so far back as 1880, when the claim for increased remuneration was made by the agents as a matter of right after the factory had undergone great extensions. He believed there was no company in Bombay with the same amount of capital that was managed for less remuneration. He begged to say that at the meeting at which the resolutions effecting the alterations in the articles were confirmed, Mr. Duxbury had presided, and if he was unaware of the nature of the alterations, it was nobody's fault but his own. In answer to a question decided Mr. Forbes said the building had been fully insured, but the directors did not think it advisable to insure the machinery to its full extent. Had water been available at the time the fire broke out, the heavy loss would not have been sustained.

Mr. Duxbury.—Mr. Forbes has been good enough to tell us that in comparison with the capital, the working expenses of this concern are lower than those of any other concern.

Mr. Forbes.—I beg your pardon. I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. Duxbury.—I have got it down here to that effect. Mr. Forbes said the expenses were lower than those of any other well-managed company, and he instanced Greaves, Cotton, and Company. Is that not the fact ?

Mr. Forbes.—I referred to the agents' remuneration.

Mr. Duxbury said he took exception to the statement that the present company was worked economically. They were led to believe that the agent did a great deal for the company. Now, it would be very interesting to know how much time he daily spent for the benefit of the company ; and as to the staff of clerks that was spoken, of he should like to know if one clerk would not be quite sufficient to do the work. He would only have an agent to manage the work for not more than Rs. 250 per month. With regard to the alterations in the articles of association, Mr. Duxbury said he knew nothing about them at the time.

The chairman.—Mr. Duxbury, will you permit me to say that our alteration in the deed is not the subject before the meeting ?

Mr. Duxbury.—I am replying, Mr. Chairman to Mr. Forbes' remarks, in which he said something about one of the directors having presided at the meeting and being cognizant of the alterations.

The chairman.—But I hope you will be good enough to drop the subject, because it is not before the meeting.

Mr. Duxbury.—I think it is before the meeting.

The chairman.—The resolution before the meeting is the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Duxbury.—Am I not to reply ?

The chairman.—But I hope you won't make any comparisons and distinctions.

Mr. Duxbury.—Comparisons and distinctions are just the things that are to be made here. Mr. Duxbury said he could not have not specially pointed out to the shareholders, it being scarcely possible to expect any shareholder to go carefully through twenty-four pages of matter in order to know anything about them. When he saw the items of Rs. 1,740 for directors' fees, Rs. 1,154-13-6 for commission account, and Rs. 1,000 in further reduction of preliminary charges, he would not consent to their being sanctioned, the consequence was that a meeting that was convened for the purpose was adjourned, a new meeting was held, and he being the only director present, had to take the chair.

The chairman.—No, no, there were four directors present.

Mr. Duxbury.—I say, when the meeting commenced, I was the only director there.

The chairman.—Then the remaining directors came in afterwards—is that what you mean ?

Mr. Duxbury said he did not know anything about the other directors. He continued that having learned that his friend had, with his usual kindness, filled up the proxies, anything he might have done at the meeting would, of course, have proved fruitless. The agent had brought a proxies that he would carry everything before him. Mr. Duxbury further said the shareholders evidently did not care to look after their interests, but if they did so the management would yield better results. He would support the passing of the accounts, but at the same time propose that in future the agents be requested to explain in the report to whom the commission was paid. In conclusion, Mr. Duxbury said that he entertained the kindliest feelings towards the directors and the agents. ("Hear, hear" from the chairman.) But as a shareholder he had his rights to insist upon. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, he would not be considered to have been actuated in his remarks by anything more than business motives.

The chairman.—Oh no. (A laugh.)

Mr. Forbes said it was rather late in the day for Mr. Duxbury to come forward to state his objections to the alterations. With regard to Mr. Duxbury's expressions of friendship for the secretaries and agents, he did not wish to say anything offensive, but he must say that when Mr. Duxbury was on the board of this company.—

Mr. Duxbury.—I do object to any personalities, Mr. Chairman. (To Mr. Forbes.) You have no right to say what took place in the board-room. If you do, sir, then I shall have to say something on that point.

The chairman asked Mr. Forbes not to refer to that matter.

Mr. Forbes.—Well, then, I beg to thank Mr. Duxbury for his expressions of good will.

Mr. Owen, the Company's solicitor, here pointed out that it would be illegal to put Mr. Duxbury's amendment to the meeting.

Mr. Forbes undertook to carry out Mr. Duxbury's suggestion.

The chairman's proposition was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Duxbury proposed that a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum be paid out of the profits.

Dr. Cowasjee moved as an amendment Mr. Duxbury's motion, with the addition that a bonus of Rs. 300 be paid to the staff.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Duxbury demanded a poll, but as no other shareholders could be prevailed upon to join him—two persons being required by the articles of association—his proposal fell to the ground.

After doing some other business of little public interest, the meeting separated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN INTERPRETER.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, the inquiry into a charge of receiving an illegal gratification of five rupees, preferred against Bapujee Dinanathjee, an interpreter of the Bombay Small Causes Court, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence.

The information laid by Superintendent Brewin in the case has already been published in these columns.

Mr. Little said that the case was a very simple one, and would not require from him any detailed remarks at that stage of the proceedings. The accused was the interpreter in the court of the third judge of the Small Cause Court ; and his worship knew with what great respect interpreters were treated by ignorant witnesses. The informant in this case, Babbootee Seetul, would appear to be an ignorant man, but it would be seen hereafter how the statements made by him were borne out. He had, it seemed, a case in the Small Cause Court which came on for hearing in May last ; but the case was allowed to be withdrawn, with liberty to bring a fresh one. A fresh action was filed ; it was called on for hearing on the 28th June, and after several witnesses had been examined, it was adjourned. Babbootee was dissatisfied in not getting a decree and saw the interpreter about it to whom he had previously given a bribe ; and eventually he got so disgusted that he gave certain information to the police, in consequence of which on the 10th July last, a day before the fresh suit again came on for hearing, a European police superintendent, three native policemen, Babbootee, and a Marwaree proceeded in the direction of the accused's house at Kalbadevi. Two of them, one of them being Babbootee, went into the verandah of the accused's house, and there the latter was given a further bribe of Rs. 5. This proceeding was observed by the rest of the men as well who were outside the house.

Mr. H. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, said : I have filed the information in this case and produce the Government sanction for the prosecution of the accused. It is dated the 18th August, 1884.

His worship ; Do you cross-examine, Mr. Inverarity ?

Mr. Inverarity : I should like to hear something more from Mr. Brewin. At present there is no offence whatever disclosed in the information. However, I will put a few questions. Of course, I have the liberty of examining him again afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I charge the accused with the offence particularly in reference to the five rupees.

Do you charge in reference to the ten rupees or not ?—I leave that to the court.

What do you intend to do ?—To leave it in the hands of the court.

I want to know if I am to meet the charge or not ?—Well I suppose the court will frame a charge afterwards.

I know that as well as you do. I want to know what you intend doing ?—I don't intend to lay any evidence as to the ten rupees except what Babbootee Seetul has told me.

Have you any knowledge about the ten rupees except what Babbootee told you ?—None whatever. I took down in writing the statements made to me by Babbootee, Shriratton Baijnath, Hurri Vishram and the Marwarree Punna Jeetha. That was about about 10 p.m. on the 16th July.

Have you any personal knowledge about the five rupees beyond what Babbootee told you ?—No. I did not cause the men to sign the statements given by them and I took down by me.

Witness produced the statements taken down by him.

Witness continued : Babbootee first saw the policeman Rampurse who took him to Superintendent Smith. The latter then sent him on to me, with a letter. This was on the 11th July. It was the first time in my life I had seen Bappootee. He told me he was a sweetmeat vendor. He has no shop and I don't know where he lives.

Just tell us what he told you on the 11th July ?—He told me that he had filed a suit in the Small Cause Court against one Buchoobhai ; that that suit had been non-suited ; and that he had given Bapoojee the interpreter Rs. 10. He also said that he had a second suit pending against Buchoobai and that Bapoojee was asking more money. Babbootee added that there was great zoolum in the court and that he had come to me that I might help him.

Mr. Inverarity : Poor fellow. (A laugh.) Did you ask him what the zoolum was ?—Yes. I think his reply was that every body was wanting money.

Did you ask him who the other people were who were wanting money ?—No. I did not. I had no means of testing the truth of his statement.

Supposing he told you that the judge had asked him for money, would you have believed the statement ?—I did not believe his statement that everybody was wanting money.

Suppose he went into Mr. Spencer's bungalow, and then came out and told you that he had given Mr. Spencer five rupees, would you have believed him, and have reported the conduct of Mr. Spencer ?—Certainly not. I don't think I would be justified in doing so on my own responsibility.

Suppose Bapoojee had told you that Mr. Spencer was asking for money, would you have taken these persons to Mr. Spencer's house, in order to see him taking a bribe ?—Not on my own responsibility.

Would you go to any public official's house for the purpose of instigating the taking of a bribe ?—I would not.

Who is responsible then for sending these people to the accused's house ?—In this case I acted under the orders of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police.

When the Commissioner of Police gave those orders, had he anything before him except what you told him ?—He had not. The purport of the Commissioner's orders was this :—" Make arrangements to test the information given by this European man." I am responsible for the arrangements that were made. I did not mark the rupees that were to be offered to the accused.

Is it not usual to mark the rupees that are to be offered as bribes, and immediately they are taken to pounce down upon the man ?—I have never acted in that way.

Did you ask Mr. Spencer to apply to Government for sanction to prosecute the accused ?—No. I furnished Mr. Spencer with the statements taken down by me. He said he would see Mr. Hart and let me know.

As a matter of fact Mr. Spencer declined to apply for sanction to prosecute the accused ?—After consulting Mr. Hart, he declined to apply for sanction.

Was that fact brought to the notice of Government ?—I believe it was. Copies of the correspondence that passed between Mr. Spencer and the Commissioner of Police were forwarded to Government. (Correspondence produced.) Before laying the information, I did not make any inquiries as to the accused's character, I did afterwards make inquiries.

Of whom ?—I made inquiries of several persons.

Name them ?—I don't know the name of a single man. Nor do I know where those men live or what are their occupations.

Did you make any inquiries of the accused's superiors ?—I saw Mr. Warden on the 18th July and laid before him these statements. Mr. Warden said that Bapujee was a thoroughly respectable man, and that he found it difficult to believe the story told in those statements.

Well, he told you that he did not believe the story ?—He did not tell me that directly ; but he gave me to understand that. Mr. Spencer did the same. He told me that Bapujee had been in the Government service for twenty-five years.

I went down to the gully about fifteen paces, and it was then that I saw Hurree Havildar and the Marwaree sitting on the verandah. I did not state this in my information because I was very brief.

Why were you very brief ? Was there any reason for your being very brief ?—Yes. I had a reason. I was told by the magistrate to state briefly the purport of the information.

Then was it by the magistrate's direction that you drew this information ?—Yes, it was by the magistrate's order that I drew that information.

The way in which you answer my questions shows that there was another information drawn in the case ?—Sir, I had drawn another information before, because the magistrate told me that it disclosed nothing. I tore up the first information, and I have no got a copy of it. When I was about fifteen paces from the gully, and about forty paces from the verandah, I saw Hurry Havildar and the Marwarree go up to the verandah. It was then dark and slight rain was falling. Rampursad was on the road way of the gully the whole time. I believe he did not go up on to the verandah. I saw him on the road the whole time. I did not see Babbootee Setal or Shivuratan go up on to the verandah. I did not see where Hurree Havildar or the Marwaree went when they went up on to the verandah. There was a light on the verandah. I did not see Babootee Setal and Shiuratan enter or come out of the house. I saw Hurree and the Marwaree go on to the verandah, but I did not see them come off. The Marwaree is a shroff.

How is it that the Marwaree left his occupation and became an amateur detective ?—To oblige me. I had never employed him before. He had never been so employed by the police before. He is not a friend of mine ; he is an acquaintance.

How did you become acquainted with him ?—When I took charge of the market section in which the Marwaree lives, I frequently met him at his shop. The Marwaree handed up to my subordinates, two or three people who had come to his shop to dispose of goods which he had reason to believe they had not come by honestly.

Was he paid on those occasions ?—I don't think he has ever been paid one cent. He is not paid for this job.

Can you suggest any reason forh is coming out on a dark and drizzling night to assist you in this matter ?—I can assign no other reason beyond what I have stated.

Is he under any obligation to you ?—No.

Are you under any obligation to him ?—No, none whatever.

Not even for this night ?—No.

He does not then get thanks ? (Laughter.)—I do intend to thank him when it is all over. (Renewed laughter.)

What shape are your thanks going to take—coins ?—No. I made inquiries of Babbootee as to the amount of his suit ; it was Rs. 75. He told me that he had employed a vakeel named Mr. Tuljaram. I knew that the accused was an interpreter in the Small Cause Court. I asked Babbootee in what court his case was. The accused was then an interpreter in Mr. Warden's court.

Do you know that Mr. Warden knows the native languages ?—Yes, Mr. Warden told me when I saw him on the 18th July that he knew the languages. I asked Babbootee what he had given Rs. 10 to the accused for ? He said to get a decree for him. I made no further inquiry. I thought his statement was absurd. I think I asked him the nature of his suit. He told me that he sued a woman for Rs. 15. He did not tell me the reason why the case was non-suited on the first occasion. Some days afterwards Babbootee did tell me his suit was non-suited as he sued a woman, and she pleaded that she was a married woman. That came about in consequence of a question that I put to him. I asked him to bring me all the papers he had in connection with the suit, and among the papers that he brought was this brief of his pleader.

Mr. Little asked that the pleader's brief and the receipt for the institution fees which had been inspected by Mr. Inverarity should under the provisions of the Act be put in as evidence.

Witness continuing said :—I put the question to Babooti in consequence of an endorsement I saw on a vernacular paper that he handed to me ; and it was in consequence of the reply made by him that I learnt that he had sued Bachoobai as a married woman. I also learnt from these papers that Babbootee had stated at the trial that he did not know whether Bachoobai was a married woman or not. He also handed me another brief of the second trial. I saw that on the second trial he described Bachoobai not as a married woman, but simply a woman. I asked Babbootee how it was he had described her as wife on the first trial and he said it was a slip.

That increased your confidence in his veracity ?—No, I cannot say that it did. It decreased my confidence to a certain extent.

How much per cent. What do you mean by saying to a certain extent ?—People in his class of life think it nothing of telling an untruth like that. He told me that he was defeated in his second suit.

Mr. Little.—The witness said "he has told" and not "he told" as the magistrate had taken down in his notes.

Witness.—I said "he has told."

Mr. Inverarity.—What is the difference between "he has told me" and "he told me," do you know ?

Witness.—They amount to the same.

Mr. Inverarity.—I think so too.

Witness.—Babbootee attributed his defeat to the machinations of the accused ; he attributed his defeat on the first occasion to the same cause. I did not attend the Small Cause Court at the second trial to see if the accused was doing his duty properly, nor did any one attend on my behalf.

Have you any reason to suppose that he did not do his duty properly on the 17th July ?—None whatever. I did not ask Mr. Warden, the judge, on the 18th July whether the accused had done his duty properly on the 17th July. I believe Babbootee is of the Purdasee caste. He did not tell me that there had been disputes in the Purdasee caste which resulted in suits in the Small Cause Court. I did not make inquiries of Babbootee if he had been engaged in any suits in the Small Cause Court. Several things did not occur to me. I did not ask Ramparasad if he had a suit in that court.

Nor did you ask of your friend, the Marwaree shroff ?—No. I told Babbootee to go to the accused. I did not tell him to offer money to him ; that was no part of my directions at all. In sending Babbootee to the accused on the 16th July, I did not intend that Babbootee should offer money to the accused. I did not send him there with the intention that I knew that Babbootee intended to offer money to him.

Did you approve of that intention ?—I neither approved nor disapproved of that intention.

What do you mean by that ?—It was a matter of indifference to me whether he offered money or not. If I know that a person is about to offer a bribe, I consider it my duty to stop him after consulting my superiors.

Then is it not your duty to stop crime except after you consult your superiors ?—It is the primary duty of a policeman to stop crime.

I am glad to hear that ; but you say after consulting your superiors ?—No.

Without consulting his superiors ?—Even without consulting his superiors. I do not know what money Babbootee had with him when he went to the house of the accused except what he told me. Just before leaving the city Babbootee was asked by Rampursad what money he had, and he said he had Rs. 5 and with that he jingled some money in his waist-cloth. I did not search Babbootee either before or after he had been to the house of the accused. No one searched him either before or after to my knowledge. I took no steps to ascertain what money Babbootee had on his person after he left the house of the accused. I did not hit him in the waist-cloth to see if the money still jingled.

Mr. Inverarity here called upon the Public Prosecutor to produce the letter of the 21st August written to him by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, asking him to furnish them with copies of the statement of witnesses taken down by Mr. Brewin in the course of his preliminary inquiry into the case. The letter being put in, Mr. Inverarity read the reply from the Public Prosecutor to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen's, inquiring if there was any objection to their perusing those documents, and declining to comply with their wishes.

Mr. Little said that now that Mr. Inverarity had seen those statements he called upon the learned counsel to put them in evidence.

At the request of the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Inverarity the magistrate took a note of statements made by them as regarded the admission and non-admission respectively of the depositions of witnesses taken down by Mr. Brewin as part of the evidence in the case.

The magistrate said his impression was that the Public Prosecutor was not entitled to put in the statements ; but he would, however, consider the question and inform the parties of his decision at a future hearing.

At the request of the Public Prosecutor the statements were marked for identification. Being re-examined the witness said that the words "Bassoochai, the wife" appeared on the outside of the pleader's brief referred to in his cross-examination, but from the inside of the paper it appeared that she was described as a servant in the keeping of a person whose name he could not make out.

Mr. Inverarity asked that the depositions taken down by Mr. Brewin should be given to him for perusal. He had had only a hurried glance at them hitherto.

Mr. Little said if he was given notice to produce them, he would do so.

The magistrate said he had no power over documents which had not been put in. If Mr. Inverarity wished to make them evidence, they might be called for at once.

Mr. Inverarity said if the document was in court, no notice to produce it was necessary. He did not understand the technical objection raised by Mr. Little, and hoped his worship would direct the document to be produced.

The magistrate said, in regard to the section of the Code of which he was referred, that he had no power to issue the direction,

Mr. Inverarity said he would then ask that the case be dismissed at once, as the information laid by Mr. Brewin did not disclose a statement of facts which constituted the offence. The production of the document for which the learned counsel had asked, but in vain, there was no statement of fact which constituted an offence. The allegation in Mr. Brewin's information, that five rupees were given to the defendant, went for nothing. Supposing it to be true that five rupees were paid, the information did not say that it was paid as a bribe. The defendant might have received the sum for court fees, or for giving instructions, as touched in the 161st Act. The information disclosed no offence, and the learned counsel urged that this case—which he said was a trumped-up one—should be dismissed, as his worship had no jurisdiction to try the case as it stood.

Mr. Little said the information was the document referred to, in addition to the evidence Mr. Brewin had given. He referred his worship to section 252, under which the prosecution proceeded.

Mr. Inverarity said an important document constituting the offence was withheld from the accused, and that by the Public Prosecutor, who appeared against a Government servant of thirty-one years' standing.

The magistrate decided that the case might proceed.

Mr. Inverarity asked that a note of his objection should be taken—which was done.

Sadanund Ramchunder was called as a witness.

Mr. Inverarity asked for an adjournment, in order that he might apply to the High Court in the matter. He was not able, in the absence of the document, to proceed with the case.

Mr. Little.—And your worship will take a note that I am willing to produce the document on notice. I am willing to produce it now, if I am given notice now to produce it.

The magistrate ruled that the hearing might proceed. A note was taken of Mr. Inverarity's application.

Sudanund Ramchunder said he was a clerk in the court of the third judge of the Small Cause Court. The accused was an interpreter of the court. Witness produced the records in case No. 8744, which was heard on the 5th May last. The accused must have been the interpreter in that case that day : he could not speak positively.

Mr. Inverarity objected on the ground that this evidence was not relevant. Nothing was stated in the information about the matters which this witness was being examined upon.

The magistrate said he understood from Mr. Little's opening statement that this witness's evidence would be made relevant.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Little's speech did not go beyond two minutes (a laugh), and he was at a loss to know what case, at this stage, he had to meet, and would not be able properly to cross-examine the witness, or to object to questions which might improperly be put in the examination-in-chief.

The magistrate said it appeared to him from the opening statement and the evidence given by Mr. Brewin that the present witness's statements were relevant to the case.

Witness continued.—The endorsements on the back of the documents shown the witness were in the handwriting of the accused. Witness also produced the records in case 13197. The handwriting on one of the documents in this case was also the handwriting of the accused. About seventy or seventy-five cases were disposed of in one day. There was not more than one interpreter in one court. The accused had been the interpreter of the court since 1863. When the accused was required to give evidence in the High Court as an expert, another interpreter acted for him.

Mr. Inverarity said he would not cross-examine the witness now, as he did not know what to cross-examine him upon.

Bubbootee Seetul said he was a vendor of sweetmeats, and sold sweetmeats on credit to different parties. He lived in a lane at Byculla, and had known the accused for ten or twelve months. He had had business with him. He had a suit ; he used to go to the office of the court, and to make "Ram, ram" to the accused. He used to go to the office to receive instalments from debtors. In May last he had a suit in the court against Buchoobai, a woman, in respect of money lent to her on personal security. He had a note of hand given to him by Buchoobai. The result of that suit was that it was dismissed without going into the evidence. The witnesses were not examined ; the writer of the note was not examined. The accused was the interpreter of the court that day. Witness had a conversation with regard to that suit with the accused. Witness had been to the accused, who said, "Give me ten rupees ; I will get the case decided in your favour." On the day fixed for the hearing of the case, after the case was dismissed, witness asked the accused how it was that it was dismissed. The accused said, "Your evidence was not properly given, and the case stands over." Witness said he wished to file the suit again. The accused told him to consult his vakil and then go to him. Afterwards asked the accused, who told him to file another suit. After filing the suit, witness again saw the accused, who told him to see him again two days before the day of the hearing. He asked him to pay him five rupees more. Witness afterwards went to one Ramai, blacksmith, and said to him—"Look here, I want to make a complaint to the police. Bapujee has spoilt my case, and has swallowed my money too." (Laughter.) Ramai said he would consult a subedar whom he knew. On the third day witness was taken by Ramai to the subedar at the chowkey in Canatee-poora. He was then placed before Mr. Smith, and, with a letter and a havildar, he was taken to Mr. Frewin. He said witness should return to him on the third day. Witness did so. He was told to come again when he was sent for. Mr. Brewin asked witness if the accused would receive money in the presence of his sepoys. Witness answered in the affirmative. Witness went to the Dhoble Talao chowkey on the 16th as he was directed to do. Some policemen, the subedar, and a Marwaree came there. In answer to the saheb, witness said, he had rupees with him, at the time jingling them. They then went to the accused's house. Witness and Sewrutton, and Hurry and the Marwaree, were sitting in the verandah. On the accused coming out of the house, witness said, "Ram, ram." Accused told him, and also made to him a sign, to follow him inside the house. Witness did so ; and Sewrutton followed him. The accused sat down on the step of a staircase. Witness said to the accused he was a poor man ; his case was coming on the next day ; and he begged the accused not to do as he had done in the first case, that is, spoil it. He said—"Don't be anxious about it." Witness took out five rupees from his waist-cloth and gave them to the accused. Sewrutton was standing by him at the time : there was no mistake about it. Witness folded his hands and said to the accused, "My case is coming on to-morrow ; I have paid you five rupees more ; kindly look to my case." As the witness turned round, he saw Hurry and the Marwaree standing in the doorway, close to where he was. The subedar was standing in the verandah, and asked him if he had paid the money. He said he had paid it. On going into the road, witness saw the saheb standing at the corner. Witness was taken to the saheb's bungalow, where a "charge" was written. Witness then left. On the following day, the 17th, witness's suit came on in the Small Cause Court. He again lost the case. His witnesses were not examined. Witness was asked if the defendant was a married woman. He said he did not know : he said he would produce witnesses to prove that she was not a married woman ; but the suit was dismissed. On a previous occasion witness had paid the accused ten rupees.

Mr. Inverarity asked for an adjournment to enable his client to make inquiries, on the ground that the facts against the accused were brought forward for the first time that day. Mr. Brewin's information did not state what case the accused would have to meet. Mr. Inverarity asked for a week for the purpose of making inquiries.

The case was then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day (Monday). Saturday next at 11 o'clock was fixed for the cross-examination of the witnesses by Mr. Inverarity.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the directors' report for the year ending 30th June. Business has been dull in many branches during the past year, and the profit made by the Company, although satisfactory, is not so much as in the previous year. The gross profit amounts to Rs. 16,616-8-10, or over 16½ per cent. upon the capital. Following the precedents of former years the directors continue to provide for depreciation of all stock and plant notwithst

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

FRENCH RENTES in Paris are again ⅛ higher at 108⅛, and Consols in London ⅛ better at 100⅜. Indian Loans, however, both sterling and rupee, remain unchanged, as also Exchange Bank shares.

In Produce Coffee is again 1s. per cwt. higher; Linseed is steady and partially 3d. dearer; Rapeseed is dull and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower; and Wheat is dull with a decline of 1d. per cental in Liverpool in No. 1 Soft White and 3d. per quarter in No. 1 Club to arrive.

Cotton continues to move upwards. In Liverpool on Friday the market was firm, sales 12,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, Americans being 1-16d. higher on the spot and 1-32d. to 1-16d. to arrive. To-day the tone is still firm, the sales being 13,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats, and American on the spot again 1-16d. up, Mid-Uplands being now quoted at 6 3-16d. In New York the quotation for ready Cotton was advanced 1-16 yesterday and again to-day, but futures which rose 6 points yesterday have lost 4 points to-day, making the rates 10 15-16 and 10·47 cents per lb. respectively.

The rise is now beginning to assume some importance, being 3-16d. per lb. in four days in Americans. It began in the States where the backward nature of the crop would naturally first have effect, but the position in Liverpool was such as to ensure its being rapidly followed. For months past spinners have been buying so sparingly that their stocks must have been run down to the narrowest possible limits, so that the first symptoms of an advance found them compelled to increase rather than diminish their takings, with the result, of course, not only of making the rise all the more rapid, but also of making the figures favour a further improvement. During the past week the trade has taken 53,000 bales, and the effect is seen in the Liverpool stock being diminished by 42,000, whilst the visible supply for the U.K. only is down to 152,000 bales below the same period last year, and is only 18,000 bales more than 1882, when the price of American was 1d. per lb. higher, at 7⅛d. That figure we know was not long-lived as an American crop of practically 7 million bales soon began to exercise a depressing effect, but we are in a very different position now with a crop, so far as we can see of something like 6 millions only in prospect, and we are inclined to think that, notwithstanding the adverse nature of the political situation in Europe and the Franco-Chinese war, prices will continue to tend upwards on the average until the lowest point of the Liverpool stock is reached, which will probably be about the second week in October.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	5,000	23,000	18,100
,, Exports to U. K.	16,000	13,000	17,000
,, ,, Continent	4,000	5,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,767,000	5,972,000	4,673,700
,, Exports to U. K.	2,425,000	2,854,000	2,288,000
,, ,, Cont.	1,423,000	1,339,000	1,268,000
,, Stock in the Ports	127,000	236,000	115,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,590,000	1,751,110	1,394,280
,, ,, Surats	686,000	563,820	702,720

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	737,000	866,810	620,900
,, London	69,000	45,900	72,990
American afloat	20,000	16,000	22,000
East Indian ,,	57,000	107,000	149,000
	883,000	1,035,710	864,980
Price of Mid-Uplands	6⅞d.	5⅝d.	7⅛d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4⅝d.	4 1-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1 9-16d.	2 d.

Here in Bombay the market has been firm again to-day and there is some inquiry for ready cotton for export. Continental buyers, however, do not as yet improve their bids in proportion to the advance in Liverpool so that actual transactions have not been important. For new crops the position is pretty much the same, neither buyers nor sellers being much in evidence, although prices are again nominally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy up. For new Bengals buyers have advanced their offers and business is said to have been done for export in native cotton at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS remain in the same depressed state. There are five or six disengaged steamers in harbour for which it is difficult to see what employment will be available with the Liverpool rate at 13s. 9d. and Continental ports at 17s. 16d. per ton. After they are disposed of, however, there is pretty sure to be a reaction, as these rates prevent steamers comming this way.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods continue quiet with only a very moderate business passing. The improvement in Cotton has not so far had much effect, nor will it until Manchester shows more tendency to respond than has hitherto been the case. Metals are steady if not very active. Coals show great firmness, sellers of future shipment being quite out of the market.

EXCHANGE.—With a decline of ⅛d. in Bar Silver and less than ever in the shape of trade bills offering, the market has shown great weakness to-day with a further decline of 1-32d. in everything except demand bank bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
France do.	do. 2·07½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong for Fours owing to continued purchases for the Hyderabad State, and Fours have been advanced to Rs. 99⅜; Fours-and-a-half are steadier at Rs. 101⅛ to Rs. 102.

SHARES are quite steady although not active. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we notice an advance of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Empress, Hindustan, and National. Western India are Rs. 10 higher. In Press Companies Fort are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 3,100.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GREEN—August 27, at Poona, Percy Harold, son of W. B. Green, Apollo Bunder, aged 14 months and 7 days.
NELSON—August 25, at Karachi, after long suffering, Marian, the beloved wife of Lieut. G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat.
ROZARIO—August 31, at Mount Road, Frederico Caitano Baptista do Rozario, the eldest son of Dr. L. B. do Rozario, aged 18 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARAPIET—August 17, at Mirzapore, the wife of G. Carapiet, of a son.
BYNG—August 23, at Mia Chhupra, the wife of the Hon'ble F. R. Byng, of a daughter.
HOBART—August 27, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of W. H. Hobart, Chaplain of Vepery, of a son.
SHARMAN—August 21, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of H. Sharman, of a son.
WROUGHTON—August 15, at Moulmein, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Wroughton, 9th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—August 21, at Trichinopoly, George Doyle, son of the late Mr. James Doyle and Mrs. Matilda Rose Doyle, of Madras, aged 25 years and 8 months.
HAYGARTH—August 27, at Allahabad, Sybil Mary, the darling child of Mary and Richard Gordon Haygarth, after only a few days' illness, aged 3 years and 5 months.
MILLAR—July 25, at Simla, Ada Emma, youngest of the late Colonel F. J. Millar, M.S.C.
TAYLOR—August 21, at Gopaulpore, A. L. Taylor, Port Officer, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

MUCH has been said of late about the higher education of native women, and a native writer the other day, in stating the views of the conservative section of his countrymen, expresses the fear that when woman is learned she will consider it derogatory to her position and learning to attend to the minor affairs of the house; and he asks, "Why should Hindoos introduce measures that will gradually undermine the social system?" It is this very undermining that is necessary to social progress. If the English had avoided all undermining of their social system, they would still be in the habit of staining themselves blue with woad to look terrible in battle, and their Druid priests would still be offering human sacrifices to their gods. Great national changes, however, are of slow growth, and no startling and dangerous "root-and-branch" reform need be feared from the establishment of a Poona High School for native girls. The Report of the Indian Education Commission says :—"The duration of the school-going age for girls is much shorter than that for boys. It usually terminates at nine, and seldom extends beyond the eleventh year." Even a fair elementary education cannot be enjoyed by an average Hindu girl if the cares and anxieties of family life crowd around her just as she enters her teens. Well might Mr. Moncure-Conway talk, when he returned to the land where girlhood is such a happy, hopeful, and progressive portion of every woman's life, of the "little married martyrs of India." Of innocent happy school days, full of work and aspirations, the Hindu girl knows nothing. But there is reason to hope for a better state of things. Hindu reformers in Poona met together a short time since to urge their countrymen to educate their women-kind, and Ahmedabad has followed suit. At a recent meeting convened by Rao Bahadoor Bholanath, a telegram of sympathy was sent to the Poona Committee of the proposed Poona High School for native girls, and it was resolved to urge upon the Government that the class in connection with the Training School at Ahmedabad should be taken under official control and supplied with an English teacher. Probably, then, we shall shortly have two girls' High Schools on this side of India, and possibly many more. But are not the reformers beginning in a way that cannot possibly meet with more than very partial success? If a girl be removed from school at the age of twelve years her learning, especially if gathered through the medium of a foreign tongue, must be a mere smattering. On the other hand, if she continue at school after becoming the mistress of a home, the home and its interests must suffer. She must fall between two stools. Her home becomes distasteful on the one hand, and on the other her education can only be continued in a most desultory and almost useless way. Simultaneously with the establishment of schools, Hindoo reformers should make a combined and strong effort to overcome all obstacles and fix the age for the marriage of their girls at eighteen or, still better, at twenty. Betrothal for the present could take place in infancy, if a change in that custom would increase the difficulty of the more important reform. It is not till a girl has reached the age of fourteen or so that she begins to study in earnest. At about that age she takes herself in hand and works with a purpose. What proficiency in French has the average English schoolgirl reached at thirteen or fourteen? And what proficiency may be expected of the average Hindu girl in English at that age?

Much has been said by the projectors of the scheme for the higher education of women about girls' understanding and entering into the aims and interests of their husbands' lives. But unless a far longer girlhood be allowed them than they have at present, such results must not be looked for. If it were not for the hope that change will be brought about in the marriage customs in the course of the next few years, it would be useless to consider the matter of female education in any serious light. The Education Commission's Report says that it is stated in evidence that girls, on an average, remain at school for 2½ years, and it offers the following vague remarks on the subject :—"The present system may perhaps serve to turn out a certain number of girls instructed up to a certain standard. But how girls may be fitted to fill efficiently and intelligently the very peculiar place appointed for them in the life of this country is a matter the consideration of which requires at once an enlightened sympathy with the female mind, and a close acquaintance with the conditions and customs of Indian women. It is no disparagement to the Educational Department to say that in these respects it has much to learn." This is a wordy way of saying that, while the present customs of early marriage and seclusion of women prevail, the Educational Department can do but little in regard to female education. The educated and the rich among the natives should take up the matter, and devise means of putting an end to a system which is at the root of the stagnation of the mental, moral, and physical progress of the race. First, then, it is necessary to extend the duration of the school-going age for girls, and then the course of study should be carefully considered and fixed, and not left to the discretion of the head-mistress. Vast good may grow out of these schools if they are judiciously directed, but the difficulties to be met are many and great. If they are to exercise an ethical as well as an intellectual influence, every day's work must be preceded by a moral lesson which might perhaps be based upon a text from some standard author. If it be true that children inherit only their intellectual faculties from their fathers and their moral nature chiefly from their mothers, special attention should be paid in female schools to the training of the moral nature for the sake of the race, and because impressions and ideas derived from a mother are ever the most indelible. The Education Commission recommend the compilation of a moral text-book, it having been said that the result of Government so-called neutrality has been by common consent decidedly injurious from a moral and religious point of view. And yet, if the task were set about in the right way, it ought not to be a difficult matter to compile a book of duty for the use of these new girls' schools, and one which might be acceptable in other schools. The book should consist of carefully arranged extracts from our best authors. The happiest phrases of prose and verse are full of "duty." There would be no need for original writing, or for anything like a cut-and-dried catechism of conduct. Extracts that are acknowledged gems of thought would be far better than such a work. Moral precepts thus learnt would recur and recur again, guiding and controlling the life and action of the pupil. These lessons on passages from our best authors might be alternated with biographical lessons, and studies of the lives of the best men and women of all nations. Thus the duty of truthfulness, industry, and kindness, of love and respect for parents and the aged, of reverence, the duties of a good citizen and all the possible relations of man with man, might be brought together in one common text. The reasons for giving to such teaching the first place in the programme of the day's work are strong and obvious, and we do not think that they will be disregarded by the promoters of the new movement when the time comes for giving effect to their proposals.

THE past week has been chiefly characterised, as regards the weather, by heavy rain along the west coast of India. The total fall during the week at six of the principal coast stations has been as follows :—Cochin, 7·20 inches; Mangalore, 15·36; Carwar, 17·22; Rutnagherry, 21·33; Bombay, 8·58; and Surat, 2·30. The rain has been heavy enough to reach into the interior, and it is satisfactory to learn from a few meagre reports received from Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and Belgaum that those districts, in parts at least, have had good showers. This heavy rain appears to have been brought by one of those "barometric depressions" which are so often mentioned now-a-days in weather reports, and the nature of which it behoves one to understand before these reports can be of full value. We have on a previous occasion stated that these "depressions" are in many respects similar to cyclones, being, like cyclones, portions of the atmosphere in which the barometric pressure is very low and in which there is a large excess of atmosphere moisture and consequently of rain; they are accompanied by a cyclonic circulation of the wind, and also, like cyclones, travel bodily along certain definite tracts. The difference between them and true cyclones is that they are, so to speak, more shallow, the barometer not falling so low as in a cyclone, and that the accompanying winds are not so violent. It appears necessary to bear in mind, however, that classification of these phenomena is as difficult, when carried beyond a certain stage, as any other kind of classification, and that it is impossible to definitely fix the lines of demarcation; thus, the depressions on the one hand may be more intensified so as to verge towards cyclones, and true cyclones on the other hand may be more shallow and consequently with difficulty distinguishable from the less pronounced "depressions." The formation of these areas of low barometric pressure is one of the distinguishing features of the monsoon season from beginning to end; and indeed it is largely owing to them that there occur those characteristic sudden and heavy downpours. With regard to the barometric depression which is the immediate subject of this article, its centre was probably in the Arabian Sea at some little distance from the coast; its progress appears to have been on the whole northwards; it was traceable by the occurrence of specially heavy rain and the veering of the winds along the coast. Thus, on Tuesday the heaviest rain occurred at Mangalore, where, from the telegraphic reports of the Meteorological Office, it appears that 5·62 inches fell between 10 a.m. on Tuesday and 10 a.m. the next day; on Wednesday the heaviest rain occurred at Karwar, being 6·25 inches; on Thursday it was at Rutnagherry and Bombay, which had the heavy falls of 6·38 and 6·52 inches respectively; as the disturbance passed north of Bombay the veering of the wind was quite noticeable. On Friday the centre of the depression appeared to be over the Gulf of Cambay; and on Saturday morning at Surat the wind was reported to be blowing at the rate of nearly forty miles an hour, and the winds all about Kutch, Kattywar, Guzerat, and Southern Rajputana and Sind were blowing in cyclonic directions. Yesterday morning nearly all traces of the disturbance had disappeared, and the barometer had risen along the coast generally except at Kurrachee, which was experiencing the last effects of the disturbance, and where there had been rain to the amount of nearly a quarter of an inch.

The effect of last week's heavy rain has been to raise the total rainfall of the season by a substantial amount, and in Bombay it is now very little below the average. The total up to date at Bombay is 54·01 inches; that of an average season up to the same date is 58·54; it is therefore still 4·53 inches below the usual quantity. With regard to the weather of the past month, it has justified our surmises that the August break would not be so long this year as last, and also that the rainfall towards the end of the season would probably be proportionately heavier than at the commencement, indeed the prospects at present indicate that the coming in like a lamb will be succeeded by a going out like a lion. During the past month the rainfall at Karwar has been heavier than usual in August by 8·76 inches, at Rutnagherry by 14·40 inches, and at Bombay by 1·63 inches. In Guzerat, however, as also in the Eastern Deccan districts, it appears to have been deficient; at Surat the average fall for August is 9·82 inches, this year it has been only 2·62. As regards the immediate prospects of the weather, the barometer, which yesterday morning had recovered from the rapid and sudden fall of last week, is now beginning to fall again; and so far as this indication may be relied upon, more rain may be expected before long.

THE French in Tongking have been compelled to do what Abraham Lincoln called "swopping horses in crossing a stream." They have had to change their commander almost in the presence of the enemy. But General Brière de l'Isle, who succeeds General Millot as Commander-in-Chief, is as familiar with the country in which he will have to operate as his successor was. He arrived in Tongking with General Millot early in the present year, and he was in command of the column which marched upon Bacninh from Hanoi. It is true that Bacninh was not seriously defended, and that the operations gave him few occasions for distinguishing himself. But he is said to be the idol of the branch of the service to which he belongs—the Marine Infantry—and (if that counts for much) our correspondent tells us that "he stands over six feet high, has a back like a barn door, and a biceps like a prize-fighter." Apparently the new Commander-in-Chief will not have long to wait for his opportunity. The Chinese generals, we heard from Shanghai yesterday, have been ordered to attack the French. We shall soon see, therefore, what capacity the Chinese troops and their leaders have for offensive warfare, unless indeed the new French Commander-in-Chief—as he most likely will—should himself take the initiative. General de l'Isle, at any rate, will not, if he can help it, allow the enemy to derive any advantage from being first in the field. Yet until active operations have been resumed in Tongking, it is not to that region, but to the waters in which Admiral Courbet's squadron is, that people will look with most interest. The latest news respecting the Admiral is that he was expected to sail northward from Foochow, and of course if the French have determined upon coercing China by attacking her commercial ports, there is more in Shanghai to tempt them than in any other port. For the present, however, Shanghai is unmolested, and the news came from that town yesterday that merchant vessels continue to enter and leave the Treaty Ports. No one supposed that the outbreak of hostilities had put an end to trade along the Chinese seaboard, for a blockade of twenty-two ports would be somewhat beyond Admiral Courbet's resources. The news, therefore, satisfactory though it is, simply means that a number of ports, which the French have not the means to close even if they had the will, remain open; and this is what might have been expected. We do not anticipate that at any time merchant vessels will cease to enter and leave at least the majority of the Treaty Ports. But there will be fewer of them, and they will carry to smaller profit than they would have done had France and China kept at peace.

WHEN Dr. Peterson, in the debate on the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, told the Corporation that "he knew that sanction was not required for prosecution if the party prosecuting did not ask Government to bear the charges of the prosecution," he was undoubtedly in error, as the official statute on the subject shows. The Government of India in the year 1874 instructed all Government servants in all departments in the following terms :—"His Excellency in Council desires that it may be understood to be a standing order that all officers must obtain the authorization of the Government to which they are imediately subordinate before having recourse to the Courts for the vindication of their public acts, or their character as public functionaries, from defamatory attacks. This order does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in in any way that may to him seem fit; but his official reputation is in the charge of the Government which he serves." Dr. Hojel was therefore bound to obtain sanction before vindicating his official character, which had been aspersed.

IT is settled that the Thakore of Bhownuggur will appoint Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, who has been acting as Naib Dewan, to the office of Dewan held by his father, so that the important post will be continued in the family. The Thakore still feels keenly the loss the State has sustained by the recent death of Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, and has been considering various schemes by which to publicly mark his appreciation of the late Dewan's worth. It is understood that the idea of a memorial college to be established in Bhownuggur finds most favour with him, and that His Highness contemplates the expenditure of several lakhs in constructing and endowing an educational institution of the kind. Certainly the memory of Mr. Samaldas could not be more fittingly perpetuated, for the Dewan was not only a warm friend to education, but was himself distinguished by his scholarly attainments.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 8.

I OUGHT to date this letter from Versailles I suppose, seeing that in that ancient abode of kings is to-day centred all interest, since it is there that is being held the famous Assemblée National or Congrès convened to consider a scheme of revision of the Constitution of France as established in 1871 and in 1875. The first day, August 4, was indeed a remarkable one, and rarely, I ween, have there been witnessed in a staid legislative assembly scenes at once so diverting and ludicrous, and yet so terribly undignified, as on that occasion. "The comedy is going to begin now," said Monsieur Baudry d'Asson as soon as M. Le Royer, the president, had declared the meeting open; and he spoke wisely if not well, for from the very outset the meeting was but the scene of loud private and public quarrels, insults spoken out against each other by members of the different parties, and even of personal encounters between enangered senators and irate deputies. Thus it was when M. Jules Ferry mounted the tribune to speak, and when the fiery M. Andrieux, leaping on to the same coign of vantage, attempted to drown the voice, never very strong, of Monsieur le President du Conseil. Whereupon M. Le Royer donned his beaver and left the hall, which meant that the meeting was suspended. Ferry then descended from the orator's desk, leaving in full and quiet enjoyment and possession thereof M. Andrieux aforesaid. Not for long, however, for who is this that like an angry Furies from the gesticulating and vociferous crowd? Langlois, I ween, whose science and style, worthy of the ring in its palmiest days, are too much for Andrieux, usurper of forensic honours. A piteous sight, forsooth; these two old men struggling, not for the crown, but for the desk. Langlois is much excited; his face expresses anything but calm, his hair is wild, his eyes idem, and his black frock-coat waves wildly in the wind. Altogether he is "some too much" for his opponent, who yields the field and retires, amidst hisses from some, applause from others. But now that the bravely-fought-for tribune is won, it appears that Monsieur Langlois has nothing to say. Deeds and not words would appear to be this gentleman's motto; and he at once descends to be caught in the arms of, and kissed on both cheeks by, one or two of the more excited of his partisans. And all this while M. Le Royer is absent; the meeting has no president, the Assemblée Nationale no head. What is to be done? O *sancta simplicitas!* what a question. Elect a president and committee ourselves. Bother M. Le Royer. If he likes to wear his hat, by all means let him do so. We can do without. We are on the eve of a *coup d'état*, of a bloodless revolution. However, just at the nick of time, the president returns. He is calm, but we are not. We behave worse than ever, and conduct ourselves more like gingerbeer-inebriated schoolboys than legislators. And so the fourth of August comes to a close. On Tuesday, the second day, more vulgar violence and incontinent (the opposite of self-contained is what I wish to express) behaviour. "You are out of order, Monsieur Perin," says the President, addressing this gentleman, who had cried out against a presidential decision. "You're another," cries Monsieur Perin, and maintains it too amidst thunders of applause. "You have no right to speak thus," dissents M. Testelin. "It is not the language of a true republican," cries Monsieur Laguerre, the young barrister and deputy. "Say that again, you filthy rascal, and I'll box your ears," is the senator's answer. (*Si vous répetèz ce propos, crapaud, je vous souffletts.*) Business done: Committee of Thirty to consider amendments, counter-projects, &c., elected.

To fully appreciate the extraordinary character of this meeting, fancy such scenes at Westminster. Picture Mr. Gladstone wrestling with Lord Randolph Churchill, or the Marquis of Hartington "pitching into" Mr. Warton. Or better still, fancy all the monkeys in the Zoological Gardens let loose in a big room and fighting for an apple. Their appearance and conduct would hardly be less dignified than the appearance and conduct of the gentlemen who are at present engaged in revising the French Constitution at Versailles.

By-and-bye again from China. The Viceroy has offered to atone for the Langson incident by advising his Government to pay to France a sum of five hundred thousand taels—three-and-a-half million francs—or at the rate of five hundred thousand francs for each of the French soldiers that fell. "This offer," telegraphs M. Patenôtre, "I, of course, refused." Why—"of course," Monsieur Patenôtre? Or is it your mission to bring about war at any price? Half a loaf, you know, Monsieur Patenôtre, is better than no bread; and a sad figure you will cut, sir, if you, like the sheep that so exercised the youthful sympathies of our friend Miss Bopeep, have to come home and leave your *tasls* behind you. How patient the French are, to be sure, granting concession of time after concession of time to the Chinese, and how different is their conduct in this matter to that they are even now displaying towards the Hovas in Madagascar, where actual warfare is being carried on! Fie on you who say that this is because there are rumours that English troops have been landed at Foochow (Fou-Tchéou we call it here) to protect British subjects there in habitation, and that the entire fleet of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has been bought by the American China and Manilla Steamship Company!

Poor Colonel Willoughby encamped with ten thousand Hovas, he will have his work cut for him if he intends with this force to oppose the French troops which have landed at Madagascar or are on their way to it.

The failure of the Egyptian Congress and the inability of the French and English representatives to agree on a settlement of the financial matters of the Viceroyalty, with the diplomatic rupture thereupon ensuing, are giving rise to expressions of a feeling which show how very important it is that we should be prepared to hold our own before our neighbour. I have written at much length on this subject in my previous letters, and so I will now content myself with mentioning what is becoming daily more apparent, that the English are looked on in France as enemies, and moreover as enemies who will make any concession rather than incur war. Imagine that the feasibility of an alliance with Germany is here being discussed. (an alliance with Germany it is written), and that not long ago there appeared in the *Figaro*—which is, as you know, the most important paper in France and one which is frequently used by French statesmen as a means of addressing the French people—an article, anonymous (which adds immeasurably to its importance, as it implies that it is not the work of a mere journalist) headed "Nos Ennemis, les Anglais!" in which this coalition was discussed and recommended as a way to put our country entirely out of the running. If the official press is of any importance, then very grave is the statement of the *North-German Gazette*, which, in an article published on August 4, replies to the views of the *Times* on the attitude of Germany in the Conference by saying that in the matter of Egypt the interests financial and political of France and Germany are identical, that it is true that England applied to Germany to exercise pressure on France in order to bring her to agree to the English proposals, and that this application was not made to Germany alone, but to Austria, Russia, and Italy also. "England," it concludes, "wishes to oblige the other Powers to settle for her her difficulty with France, and seems to expect that they will be only too happy to get the chestnuts [these interminable chestnuts!] out of the fire for her. Not one of the Powers has shown itself disposed for this job, Russia, Austria, and Italy as little as Germany. And she had all the less reason to expect anything of the kind from Germany that this power has for many years been accused by the *Times* of entertaining hostile intentions against France." I assure you that both here and in Berlin a Franco-German alliance is being seriously spoken of, and such an alliance could have no other *raison d'etre* than to oppose the action of England in Egypt in case we in any way exceed the line of action we have announced ourselves as about to follow in that kingdom. Bismarck, having secured for his beloved fatherland glory, wealth, and peace—a practical millennium in fact—is said to be desirous of working for the prosperity of his neighbours. Philanthropical Bismarck, and all honour and glory to France! But never mind whether the conduct of France in putting herself under the protection of, and in alliance with, the arch enemy whom she has long reviled and menaced is honourable and glorious or the reverse, it is very certain that the next ten years will be critical years for England, and that in that space of time a very decisive question of the "to be or not to be" kind will have to be solved for us. In these ten years we shall have to prove that we can still hold our own as the first Power in Europe, or after them—the deluge.

Must I descend to the police courts to find matter of interest for this letter? Will it interest you to hear that the youthful M. Polignac, who not long ago acquired notoriety by setting his uncle's house on fire, has been brought up again, this time for being drunk and incapable and insulting the police, and that for these offences he has been condemned to five francs fine and three days' imprisonment? Probably not, for you have not seen this young journalist swaggering on the boulevard nor read his inflammatory articles in the inflammatory *Cri du Peuple*. It appears that he has no right to the princely name of de Polignac, and that his real name is Blanchard de la Brétèche. It came out at the police-court that the de Polignac family are applying for an injunction to prevent him from signing their name at the end of his absurd Socialistic scribblings. Yet trivialities like this are all the food for conversation—barring politics—to be had in this season when theatrical directors and publishers are hibernating (figuratively speaking) and Paris is empty of all that makes it Paris. In another month all will be different, for then the season will have again begun, the theatres will all be open again, and new and startling literary novelties will be "just out." One is already predicted, a novel by Emile Zola, and much interest will be attached to its publication, for it has been said that naturalism is over and done with, and that simple poetical romance with George Ohnet as its interpreter, has taken its place. The amount of success, on the contrary, awarded to Emile Zola's new book will either confirm or reject this assertion. I have greater pleasure in announcing that M. Alphonse Daudet, with all the honours of *Sapho* thick upon him (I hardly dare state how many editions have been printed of this book), is writing another novel, and that it will be published in the *Gil Blas* in October next in form of feuilleton. The *Gil Blas* reminds one of the boulevards—veritable deserts of Sahara just now. It is at present the idea in Paris that to frequent the boulevards is to incur a certainty of an early and painful death. The boulevards are a pitfall for humanity. Those that the boulevards love die young is the present current adaptation of a well-worn proverb. And all this nonsense because one or two fashionable debauchees who showed themselves occasionally in this part of Paris have recently died before their time. You can imagine the state we are in, when such theories are seriously discussed.

A new paper came out on Saturday last, *Le Matin Français* its name. It is edited by the late staff of *Le Matin*, who were dismissed *en masse* on Friday because they would not accept a diminution of their salaries by fifty per cent. They were independent enough to refuse the "month's wages in lieu of a month's notice" which the American proprietors of the paper offered them. And all honour and thanks from the journalistic profession to them. Dismissed on Friday morning, they had their opposition paper out on Saturday, a veritable *tour de force*. And well-written and well-informed their paper was, and continues to be, promising to take a leading place amongst French journals. A paper such as *Le Matin Français*, independent, well-informed, and decent, has been a long-felt want in Paris.

THE GONDAL INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, AUGUST 27.

BUSILY as he had been engaged on the first day of his reign, the Thakore devoted yesterday to making the acquaintance of the head-men among his subjects, and in repeating to them personally the various pledges he had publicly made the previous afternoon at the durbar. From the most remote districts and villages of the State the leading people came in strong numbers to render their tribute, and for nearly six hours was the Thakore sitting in state, no less than five thousand persons having during this period passed before him. First came the chief public body in the State, the members of the Gondal Municipality, who waited on the Thakore at three o'clock as previously arranged. The president (Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Reporter) read an address drawn up in English, a Gujrati version of which was submitted by Mr. Ghagratal Gopatrai Durkal, the official member of the municipality, and a copy of each, printed in golden ink, was handed to the Thakore, in a richly brocaded kharita, by the Municipal President. In their congratulations the Municipality, who spoke on behalf of all sections of the community, observed that the occasion had been rendered the more felicitous by having been preceded by the birth of an heir to the State. They dwelt on the advantages the Thakore had received from education and travel, from observing the freedom with which the deliberations of Parliament and the Assembly were conducted; the practical benefit he had derived from working for some months with so able and zealous an administrator as Major Nutt, and the peculiarly fortunate conduct of the administration of Gondal State by British officers of liberal views and great political experience. The Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, they remarked, had tended to facilitate commerce, to extirpate crime, and by its gradual extension to contiguous States would develop the latent resources of a province justly regarded as an epitome of the Indian empire. They felt sure that in the Thakore they would have a just and wise ruler, that under his administration their interests would be promoted, and that from an impartial and general policy, which, they had no doubt, would be firmly maintained, the most beneficial results would follow. The Thakore told the members that he valued their adress the more for the loyalty and love that breathed throughout it. Municipal institutions, he observed, had been indigenous to the soil ever since the time of the Mahabharat, and although they had since declined so much as to have lost all vitality, they had fortunately been resuscitated in more methodical form under the vigorous influence of the West. He asked the members to keep pace with the times in their onward march of progress, and he confidently hoped the Municipality, young as it was, would not lack that zeal and energy which made a public body useful and popular. Municipal work constituted an important factor in the happiness of a community. It would always be his pleasant duty to listen to any suggestions that came from them on Municipal subjects, and it would be his earnest endeavour to accord to the Corporation his earnest support, and to give his best consideration to their proposals for the public weal. Referring again in conclusion to the terms of their address, the Thakore added that he certainly did not wish to be judged in anticipation, but by the results of his actions, and until he had done something towards fostering public opinion in the State, and had shown by deed as well as by word that his happiness rested only in the happiness of his people, he could not claim to deserve the praises they had so kindly bestowed upon him. The Corporation having thanked the Thakore for his kind assurances, the *pan-supari* ceremony was performed to the Thakore by the President, and the chief Karbhari distributed the *pan-supari*, attar, and rose-water to the members. Next were admitted the Dhoraji Municipality, on whose behalf Mr. Dularai Mungalji, vakil, read a short congratulatory address, which the Thakore also acknowledged in Guzerati.

At four o'clock the Gondal ryots, all classes of which were represented, were presented to the Thakore. A congratulatory address in Guzerati was read, and all expressed their joy at seeing their young ruler installed on the gadi of his ancestors. In his reply to these congratulations, the Thakore commended them for their loyalty, and reiterated his assurances that the prosperity of the people, the safety of life and property, and the general improvement of the State would be his anxious study. Vakils of Gondal and Dhoraji were next presented, and they were followed by ryots from Dhoraji and Upleta, subjects of the Thakore. But the presentation of the patels and principal kunbis of the many villages of the Gondal State constituted the event of the day, and this ceremony came next in order. Every one of the villages had sent representatives in the persons of their patels and chowatias. These delegates filled the Durbar court-yard attired in holiday costume. And during their reception every inch of accommodation in the Durbar Hall was occupied, hundreds waiting patiently on the steps for admission. The Thakore Saheb expressed the pleasure with which he greeted face to face subjects who had travelled from distant portions of the State to offer him their congratulations and to exhibit their loyalty and devotion to their ruler. The patels and chowatias, to whom special words of encouragement were offered by the Thakore, listened with the keenest attention, and with one accord murmured their appreciation of the graciousness of their prince, and declared their satisfaction at seeing their ruler on the gadi after it had remained unoccupied for a period of nearly fifteen years. They added a wish that he might enjoy a long and prosperous reign. All the patels and chowatias were individually presented to the Thakore, who repeatedly assured them that he had their interests at heart, and promised that any grievance brought to his notice by them should be immediately inquired into with a view to its remedy. For more than two hours this important section of the Thakore's subjects filled the Durbar Hall, and their delight at what had fallen from the Chief's lips appeared unbounded. To them succeeded the Bhayats and Jivaidars, who expressed themselves similarly gratified at the accession of the Thakore, an event to which they had so long looked forward. Four hours had the Thakore been thus occupied; but his courtesy and graciousness were patiently maintained to the termination of the receptions. After an hour's interval the presentation of the State officials and servants of all grades was commenced, and once more the Durbar Hall was crowded. Everyone engaged in the service of the State, from the heads of the chief departments to the humblest karkuns and police patels, had the honour of a personal introduction to the ruler, and was seated according to official rank. Not until half-past nine did the closing of the Durbar finally release the Thakore, the ceremonial being closed with the customary *pan-supari* distribution.

In the People's Park there was proceeding the fête of which we had seen something on Monday evening. Thousands took possession of the ground and abandoned themselves to the revels under circumstances of novelty which gave zest to their enjoyment. It was essentially a State affair, the whole of the merrymaking machinery having

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 30.

General Millot, the Commander of the French troops in Tongking, has resigned through ill-health, and has been replaced by General De L'Isle.

The commanders of the Chinese troops in Tongking have been ordered to attack the French.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL COURBET.

Admiral Courbet has left the neighbourhood of the Min River, and will probably proceed northwards. The Chinese inhabitants here are much alarmed and are leaving the town.

THE TREATY PORTS.

Merchant vessels still continue to enter and leave the Treaty Ports.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, AUGUST 30.

The Nile is rising rapidly, and seven steamers have passed the first cataract.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived at Wady Halfa.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The New Oriental Bank will proceed to make the allotment of shares, and will commence the revival of business on Monday next.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

ROME, AUGUST 29.

Cholera has broken out in Naples.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

FEVER AMONGST THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKKI, AUGUST 31.

Many of the troops here, and also those at most of the stations in the Quetta district, are suffering from fever. Fever is very prevalent among the inhabitants of the country, and is attributed to the recent heavy rain. Last year, about this time, after the rains the 7th Bombay Native Infantry suffered in the same way.

MARAUDERS IN CAMP.

Yesterday some marauders entered the camp and stole a carbine belonging to the 10th Bengal Lancers. It is thought probable that the thieves belonged to the same party who a short time ago at night stole one of the horses of the 10th Bengal Lancers and wounded two others.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

The *Statesman* publishes a telegram from Beerbhoom, reporting severe distress in Nulhatti Thana Rampore Hatt. There have been two suicides for want of food.

THE CALCUTTA SANITARY COMMISSION.

The sub-divisional magistrate is overwhelmed with applications for relief. The Town Council have nominated Mr. H. J. S. Cotton to represent the Corporation on the Government Commission. Mr. Cotton is Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

A closer reading of the Roorkee despatch from the Secretary of State shows that the rescission of the Resolution is not an absolute certainty. The tenour of the despatch appears unmistakeable, and so the Government of India thinks; but a paragraph towards the end on a reconsideration has necessitated telegraphic communication to the Secretary of State. Replying to the telegram, which was as to whether the concluding paragraph of the despatch went in favour of an unqualified rescission, the Secretary of State has answered no. So that Government have now forwarded a despatch embodying the views of Lord Ripon and his advisers, who have all along favoured the rescission.

The reply to the despatch may reach India in two months, or may not reach India until the coming of another Viceroy, who by the rescission might favourably inaugurate his rule.

THE MAYO HALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 30.

The memorial presented to the Resident by the citizens of Bangalore, protesting against the proposal made by the Book Society to exchange its building for the Mayo Hall, has had the desired effect. The Resident, in communicating the purport of the memorial to the president of the Municipality, observed that the proposal should never have been entertained. The Mayo Hall being public property, it could not be alienated or exchanged. Therefore the matter must be dropped. At the board's meeting this morning the subject was expunged from the agenda.

THREATENED FAMINE.

From want of rain all hopes of saving the raggi crop at Mysore have completely gone. The prices of grain will rule very high, and distress will occur among the ryots from December to May.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 31.

The federation question is still actively engaging the attention of most colonies.

The Land Bill has been read a second time in the Victorian Assembly, and is now in Committee.

The Mining on Private Property Bill is almost through the Committee of the Council.

The debate on the proposed repeal of the tax on sheep and cattle crossing the Victorian border from outside has been adjourned indefinitely. The bill to enable the Collins-street Scotch Church to separate from the Victorian Presbyterian Church has been again before the Assembly. The debate was adjourned.

Sir Henry and Lady Lock have been visiting public institutions, and entertaining. Sir Henry spoke of the great progress Victoria has made since. He first knew it, and cordially supported the scheme of federation.

The ex-Governor of New Caledonia, who is visiting Melbourne, told Mr. Service that recidivistes are a milder type of criminals, the worst being kept in France. There was a serious interruption in the cable between Victoria and Tasmania.

Small-pox still continues prevalent in Melbourne, but no deaths had occurred.

The weather in Victoria was causing anxiety; frosts were prevalent.

The progress of the Land Bill through the committee of the New South Wales. The Assembly was frequently interrupted by stormy scenes, at one [illegible] one member was suspended. The third [illegible] was eventually carried by a large majority. [illegible]t defence is occupying the attention of [illegible]ment. The South Australian Land Bill [illegible]passed the Assembly. The Immigra-[illegible]endment Bill has been read a second [illegible] Queensland Parliament. Planters are [illegible]llowed Asiatic labour, but European. A [illegible]he second reading of the Land Bill was [illegible]

[illegible] from New Caledonia were becoming [illegible]

[illegible]nters' Association have resolved to re-[illegible]wages of white men ten per cent., and [illegible]olonial Secretary to arrange to provide [illegible]nd labourers to prevent the collapse of [illegible]dustry.

[illegible]rm Bill has given rise to an animated [illegible]n the Tasmanian Assembly.

[illegible] Zealand Government having resigned, [illegible]or has asked Mr. Ormond to form a [illegible]t.

[illegible]x has appeared in New Zealand, having [illegible]at from Melbourne.

ASSAULT AT ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

[illegible]t day of the assault-at-arms was rendered [illegible]interesting by the number of final events [illegible] off. The contest for the best man-at-[illegible]s watched with almost breathless interest [illegible]thousands present. The final bout between [illegible]r Nash and Sergeant Anderson, the first armed [illegible]ayonet and on foot, the last mounted and [illegible] with the lance, was one of the sharpest bits [illegible] of the whole exhibition. The points were [illegible] when Nash got a thrust in, and for the [illegible] time won the prize and sword.

[illegible]obstacle race caused some rare fun and was [illegible]ntested.

The following is the prize-list :—Best man-at-arms (Europeans) Gunner Nash, F., R. A. first; Sergeant Hawksford, Rifle Brigade, second; Sergeant Anderson, Royal Horse Artillery, third; Bayonet *versus* Bayonet (non-instructors), Downs Hampshire Regiment, first; Jolliffe, 12th Lancers, second. Bayonet *versus* Sword (non-instructors) Lance Corporal Williams, Hampshire Regiment, first; Gunner Nash, second; Foils, Lance-Corporal Downs, Hampshire Regiment. Obstacle race, Lance Corporal Kearns, 47th Regiment; Driver Middleton, Royal Artillery; and Hall, 4th King's Own. Obstacle race (natives) Nirvay Khan, 14th Native Infantry, Iput Singh, 25th Native Infantry, and Suknac Ittanac 7th Native Infantry. Best man-at-arms (natives) Yacoob Ali Khan, Poona Horse, Dasari Khan, 29th Native Infantry, Sheik Moodeen, 2nd Bombay Lancers. Major Heyland's prizes for the best trained horses, Akbar Khan, Poona Horse; Ameer Khan, Poona Horse; Susaz Singh, 3rd Queen's Own Cavalry.

The Commander-in-Chief distributed the prizes but had to retire before he had finished. He looked very unwell.

A great number of people were present.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUGUST 31.

The trustees of the Parsee Punchayat convened a meeting of the community to elect a delegate of the Matrimonial Court. Messrs. Munchershah Marshall and Nusserwanjee Jinwala were candidates. The former was elected by a large majority. His name will be submitted to the Collector for final approval at next Tuesday's meeting at the kutcherry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Total week's sales of cotton	53,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	15,000	"
" " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	737,000	"
" " Surats	202,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	60,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ " 83

3 " Consols for account 100⅜

3½ " Sterling Loan 107½

4½ " French Rentes 106⅞

Bar Silver 50⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 29.

10 p.m.	77·8

SATURDAY, August 30.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·3
6 p.m.	80·7
10 p.m.	79·1

SUNDAY, August 31.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	80·2

A MEETING of the native inhabitants of Bombay was held on Saturday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the question of raising the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy presided. The memorial, which was submitted on behalf of the managing committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, strongly argued in favour of raising the age to twenty-three years, which was the limit originally fixed, and which was indeed a year less than the maximum age prescribed for candidates for the Civil Service in the England and Ceylon. The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee moved a resolution condemning the unfairness of the regulations at present in force, as failing to meet the legitimate claims of natives. The speaker deplored what he called the insuperable obstacles deliberately placed in the way of the native candidates. He as well as Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, who followed him, warmly supported the suggestion made in the memorial, that the competitive examination should be held simultaneously in England and India. Mr. Dadabhai Nacrojee said it was unjust and unnatural that India should have to go to the other end of the globe for her State servants. Among other speakers, were Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik and the Hon. K. T. Telang, the keynote of whose speeches was that all considerations of right and policy pointed in the direction of raising the limit of age at least to twenty-one years, if not twenty-three.

ON Saturday last the Commission recently appointed to report upon the proposed amendments in the Factory Act held another sitting at the Secretariat, when the examination of the manager of the Colaba Mill, which commenced on Saturday, the 23rd ult., was continued. There were present Mr. Muloch, C.S., president; and Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. Gordon, G. Cotton, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee N. Banajee, and Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, members, with Mr. Jones, Inspector of Factories, as secretary to the Commission. Reporters were not admitted. The permission of Government for their admission has been asked for, but not yet obtained.

MR. JUSTICE HART presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th instant.

A MEETING of the Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Company was held on Saturday, when there was a very lively passage-at-arms between Mr. Duxbury and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, who is the secretary and agent of the company. Mr. Duxbury contended that the agent's remuneration was excessive and that the company was not at all economically managed—charges which Mr. Forbes vehemently repudiated. The report and accounts were eventually passed and a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum was declared.

SURGEON J. P. BARRY, A. B., M. B. and L. M., has been appointed Acting Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona.

THE Goa Government is taking energetic measures against the spread of cholera. On hearing of an outbreak at Vadem, where a building has been set apart for the treatment of the sick, the Government at once granted all the medical comforts, and promised to give assistance whenever it might be required. Fears, however, are entertained that the over-zeal of the Government to check the cholera may lead to the establishment of quarantine at Goa for passengers arriving from the British ports, as it is rumoured that two patimars, lately from Bombay with passengers, were kept under quarantine on their arrival there.

THIS is what the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* thinks in regard to the Volunteer movement, about which there has been so much discussion in these columns during the past fortnight :—

According to the last returns there were something like 17,000 Volunteers in the entire country, or about one-tenth of the number there ought to be —for, if it is necessary to have a Volunteer force in India at all, it is the duty of every European and Eurasian to join it. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion do so, and of those very many soon tire of playing at soldiers. A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* points out some of the causes of the poor success of the movement, which many will remember the enthusiastic beginning of, in Bombay, a few years ago. Government does not encourage it actively enough, and there is a great lack of sympathy on the part of heads of offices or mercantile firms and the more comfortable portion of the European community in general. As to Bombay in particular, Volunteering is a nuisance to anyone whose patriotism is not exactly at white heat—it is the work of half-a-day to go to the rifle butts for a little practice. If the Government are really anxious that Volunteering should thrive in India, it ought to make the thing attractive.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RIDGEWAY, accompanied by Mr. Merk, left Simla for Rindli and Quetta on Thursday. Before his departure a letter was received from the Amir, cordially reiterating the assurances of his co-operation and sympathy. Meanwhile preparations for the start are being urgently forwarded, Captain Yate at Rindli, Sir Robert Sandeman, and the authorities at Khelat doing yeoman's service in assisting the collection of camels and supplies. The camp will leave Rindli for Mach, where the heat is less, on the 1st proximo, and after a short halt there, to put all in thorough marching order, will make a real start on the 10th. "The question of escort," says the *Pioneer*, "still remains to be settled, and as the duties of guarding the camp will be heavy, it is probable that another squadron of cavalry will be added, making up the force to about 350 men. Captain Maitland, now at Nushki, considers two routes practicable, but the general tenour of his report seems to confirm the wisdom of the decision to employ cavalry only." If all goes well the camp should reach Kwaja Ali, on the Helmund, on the 29th September, and Sarrakha on the 1st of November. At the former place the party will be met by an additional escort of five hundred of the Amir's horsemen, increased to perhaps one thousand at such points on the journey as the Amir may consider desirable.

THE following is stated to be a full list of the officers going from India with the Afghan Boundary Commission :—Senior Political Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway; Political Officers, Captain E. L. Durand, Captain C. E. Yate, Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., and Captain de Lassoe; Officer in medical charge, Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E.; Commissariat and Transport Officer, Major Rind; Naturalist, Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchison; Geologist, Mr. Griesbach; Survey Officers, Major J. Hill, Captain St. G. C. Gore, Lieutenant the Hon. M. G. Talbot, all of the Corps of Royal Engineers; Military Intelligence Officers, Captain P. J. Maitland and Captain W. Peacocke, R.E.; Commandant of escort, Major W. I. Bax, 11th Bengal Lancers; junior officers of escort, Lieutenants Heath and Drummond; Political Attachés, Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hossein Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar-Major Bahawaldin Khan, Central India Horse; Subadar-Major Hussein Khan, 2nd Sikhs; Sirdar Mohomed Aslam Khan, Sirdar Sher Ahmed Khan, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, and Khan Baba Khan.

IN the Government of India Resolution of July 19, 1883, it was ruled that the Secretariat clerkship examinations should be held in Calcutta and in such other places as may hereafter be appointed for the purpose. The examinations have hitherto been held in Calcutta only. The Governor-General in Council has now been pleased to decide that the admission of clerks shall in future be determined by examinations to be held simultaneously at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to decide that not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examinations held at Allahabad and Lahore.

THE Allahabad paper remarks :—On the strength of trustworthy information from home, we intimated a few days ago that there was a strong desire on the part of some of those interested to take the management of the Indian contributions to the London Exhibition of 1886 entirely out of the hands of the Indian Government. The mail just received brings us news confirming this report. But our correspondent mentions that the views which predominate at South Kensington do not meet with the same favour in all quarters, and that it is presumed that the Indian Government will prefer to be responsible for the management and control of official collections in India. It may certainly be predicated that any outsider, armed with whatever authority from Council or from Royal Commission, would find himself and his mission nowhere without the aid of the District Officer, not without reason dubbed Collector, who, whether it be revenue instalments, subscriptions to Indian institutes, or exhibits, is the only really efficient collecting machine. Even Mr. Joubert, practised at the art though he was, and successful enough in bringing together exhibitors from the countries of the West, had to throw himself into the arms of the Bengal Government in order to produce a successful show of Indian wares at Calcutta.

MR. COLQUHOUN, in his letters to the *Times* on the condition of China, bears new testimony to the unreality of Chinese official protests against the introduction of opium—those protests, we mean, which the Anti-Opium League at home are in the habit of quoting when they deal with the moral aspects of the question. "That the authorities," he says, "are taking any serious steps towards the suppression of the drug is not to be credited, least of all by any one who has travelled in Interior China. Like the Abbé Huc, from personal experience gained in Chinese travel, I can say :—'Pendant notre long voyage en Chine, nous n'avons pas rencontré un seul tribunal où on ne fumat l'opium ouvertement et impunément.' It is found, in the opium provinces, growing under the walls of nearly every *yamen*, or courthouse." Something like this we had heard before, but Mr. Colquhoun's evidence is interesting and trustworthy.

A REPORT is stated to have reached Calcutta to the effect that during the bombardment of the arsenal at Foochow, when the attention of the French was wholly directed up the river, the Chinese engineers laid torpedoes right across its mouth, which made any attempt to return to sea on behalf of the French fleet a matter of imminent danger.

THE press does not seem to flourish in the Chittagong division. Last year there were two fortnightly papers, but one of them has now come to an untimely end. This year a weekly paper was started, but very soon failed. There is also a weekly paper published at Tipperah. Both publications are said to be of a somewhat negative character, but are useful in calling attention to minor local matters which might otherwise escape notice.

THE Bengal Government proposed recently to establish a Science and Art Department in connexion with the Calcutta Museum. The latter institution being an Imperial establishment, while the effect of the scheme would be to bring it under the provincial Government, the proposal had not, so far, met with favourable reception by the trustees of the Museum. The proposal has, it is stated, the support of the Supreme Government, and though at present under abeyance, will probably be revived for further discussion on the return of the Government from Simla.

POLICE MAGISTRATES are not, we suppose, expected to lay down the law upon feminine fashion as well as upon assaults; nor even are warrant officers responsible authorities upon the subject; were it otherwise we might feel inclined to find fault with the agreement come to between these dignitaries at Worship-street on Aug. 1, that almost all "ladies" wore their hair cut short. The curious decision thus arrived at may, perhaps, have resulted from the curious nature of the point at issue. When one shop-girl asks another to cut a little of her hair, and the maiden applied to shears it nearly all off, is she guilty of legal assault and battery? The magistrate appeared to think not; but as brief hair was stated in the case of shop-girls to imply "fastness" and in this instance at any rate led to dismissal, he considered there was a case for damages in a county court. This should make amateur barbers rather chary of offering their services to their friends.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is practically settled, we understand, that the long-talked-of School of Musketry for the Bengal Army will be started next spring, probably at Dugshai.

ONE great grievance of the British non-commissioned officer, under the linked-battalion and short-service system, has been swept away. The Horse Guards have just decided that non-commissioned officers, transferred either voluntarily or compulsorily from battalions proceeding home from India in course of relief, shall in all cases take rank and precedence in their new battalions in their respective ranks according to the date of their promotion or appointment. Under existing rules many a good non-commissioned officer has been lost to the service by being transferred to a battalion other than that in which he had first gained promotion. Finding himself, in his new regiment, placed at the bottom of the list of men of his own grade, no matter what his service, Serjeant Atkins or Corporal MacTavish left the Army in disgust, or performed his duties without zeal or enthusiasm. Under the new order good men are sure to have their chance, in whatever regiment they may be; and it will result in a marked improvement in the non-commissioned ranks generally.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 30.—The pressure has decreased over the Punjab, except at Murree and Dera Ismail Khan, as well as at Chakrata, Indore, Mount Abu, Jacobabad, and a few Burmese stations. Elsewhere the increase noticed yesterday continues slowly. There is little change in the general distribution, beyond a slight movement westward towards Sind of low pressure area. The wind circulation is practically unaltered, winds being westerly in Lower Bengal, easterly in the Lower Gangetic plain, and variable in the Punjab and central parts of the country. The heavy rain on the west coast has ceased in Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and amounts there are moderate. Light rain has fallen to-day in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Bombay, and Burmah; but none is reported from Behar, none from Madras except Vizagapatam and Wellington, and none from the Punjab except Murree. The weather is generally cloudy. Rain to-day :—Akyab, 4 inches; Lucknow, Calcutta, Rajkote, Vizagapatam, and Calicut, about 2 inches; Silchar, Sangor Island, Hoshangabad, Goona, Akola, Mercara, over 1 inch; and several amounts over ½ inch. Previously, Gorakhpur, 2 inches; Aligarh, 2 inches.

SIMLA, August 31.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours are slight and irregular. The readings are relatively high in the Punjab, in Burmah, and in Travancore, while a band of relatively low readings stretches eastward from Kurrachee as far as Behar. The general wind circulation is little changed; a south-westerly and westerly current continues over the peninsula, and an easterly current in the north; but over Bengal and the head of the bay the wind has become variable. Reports as usual are too few to give more than a general idea of the rainfall. From those received it appears that rain is general in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam, the Central Provinces, and the west coast, but in the Punjab the only stations reporting rain are Peshawur and Simla, and in the Carnatic, Negapatam and Madras. In the North-West Provinces and Behar none is reported. The weather is cloudy. Rain to-day :—Nagpore, 3 inches; Saugor Island and Jubbulpore, 2 inches; Peshawur, Nowgong, and Gopalpore, 1 inch; Umballa, ½ inch. Previously, Ratnagherry, 2 inches; Hamirpur, Gantati, Hydrabad, 1 inch; Chitaldroog, Nellore, and Cochin, over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regd.	46	93	62	59	59	40	59	04
Aug. 29, Friday	6	85	.....		.....		.....	
" 30, Saturday	0	31	0	27	0	22	0	46
" 31, Sunday	.....		0	40	0	35	0	21
Total	53	98	63	26	60	07	59	71
Corresponding date last year	64	55	69	40	67	21	76	00

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At Friday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Dr. Blanc is reported to have said that "the proposer and supporters of the amendment had asked with much emphasis why the young surgeons were not warned by Dr. Hojel if their conduct was not deemed proper. He asked Dr. Hojel if he had any explanation to offer, if unfortunately the discussion on the subject of the honorary surgeons were to crop up before the Corporation. Dr. Hojel informed him that he repeatedly warned the honorary surgeons." Permit me to say that this latter statement, so far as I am concerned, is untrue.—Yours, &c.,

ROLAND BLANEY.

August 30.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blanc told the Corporation that Dr. Hojel had informed him that he (Dr. Hojel) had "repeatedly warned the honorary surgeons" that "their conduct was not deemed proper." This statement, so far as it affects me, I flatly deny, and say there is not a word of truth in it. On the contrary, Dr. Hojel led me to believe that the way I performed my duties in the hospital met with his entire approval; and here is the proof.

About the middle of January last Dr. Hojel suggested to me that he had recommended paid assistant surgeons for the hospital, and that I should lose no time in applying for one of the posts, adding that he believed I had a good chance of securing one of these appointments. This, as I now know, was immediately after he had reported me to the Surgeon-General as being incompetent, both as regards attention to my official duties and surgical capability. Acting upon what I then believed to be friendly advice, I at once sent in an application, but for an honorary, not a paid, post.—Yours, &c.,

H. D. PESIKAKA.

August 31.

THE DRAINAGE OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to bring to the notice of the Bandora Municipality a real grievance. Our Municipality does indeed take pains to administer to the wants of the public, but sometimes the means adopted prove not up to the mark. The drain built in the Bandora bazaar a few years ago has, no doubt, supplied a sadly felt want, but owing to its extreme narrowness greater inconvenience is at times occasioned than when there was no drain. At times when there is a heavy downpour like the one we had on Thursday night, the rain water overflows and accumulates in the streets. If the Municipality will be good enough to take measures to widen the drain, they will remove a real grievance.

D.

Bandora, August 29.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of course the faculty are quite right in their ideas that the cleaner the city the healthier and less liable is it to cholera. But thenit is no new thing for laymen to hear that if a city is to be comparatively healthy cleanliness must be attended to. And everyone knows full well in Bombay the disgusting nuisances that offend one at every turn, in the shape of open, slow flowing drains, carts, as well as an army of sweepers, equally unsavoury, and the dust-bins, if anything more unsavoury than the army of sweepers or carts. And everyone is surprised that in the present age of scientific sanitary arrangements such things are allowed. But all of us look forward to the deportation of the carts and sweepers, as well as the dust-bins, when our underground drainage scheme and house connections are in working order, which may be—when? This is the question. We must have a freer water-supply to flush the drains. Will improvements of Tulsi and a new main give the necessary water-supply to flush the drains? As for tanks or wells, everyone knows that the water is not fit to drink. But can natives be kept from drinking tank or well water? The fact is that cleanliness should be instilled into people's minds; and house proprietors should be forced to look after the sanitary arrangements of their houses, and fined if they neglect to do so. And why is it that people are not fined for committing nuisances in the streets? In the Fort, in the most public places, natives commit nuisances, and the police take no notice. Cholera we must, I suppose, always have with us. But with the new drainage and house connections, and laws to enforce sanitary arrangements being looked after by householders, and a law to prevent nuisances in the streets, Bombay will be healthier of course. Meantime let us hope that the City Fathers will will take more thought and spend more money, if necessary, to increase the staff of the health department. Why are the City Fathers so very apathetic as regards the health department? QUERY.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Feiras, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

46-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and R.—Mithibai and others vs. Limjee N. Banajee and others. Craigie L. and O.; Tobin and R. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Summary Suit.

408-83—Payne, G. and S.—Bhikhunchund Mohunlal vs. Willoughby LeGeyt.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

220-84—In person—Ramkissondas Nundov vs. Rustomjee Merwanjee. M. M. Munshi. (New Long Cause.)

45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and another.—Macfarlane and E.

46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and others—Macfarlane and E.

259-83—Bomonji and H.—Merwanji Burjorji Mowji vs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta and others—M. M. Munshi.

503-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowji vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

137-83—Hore, G. and B.—S. Pereira vs. P. de Silva and another—Vmayekrao H.—Part heard.

43-83—Payne, G. and S.—Sorabji Nusserwanji Dundas vs. Jumnadas Doolubdas.—In person.

6-83—In person—Borah Currimbhoy Moosaji vs. Rahimon Russool and others—Tyabji and D.

282-82—R. Skipsey—Damodhar Runchordas vs. Wassonjee Runchordas and another.—Little S. F. and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·332
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	954
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Direction of Wind	WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	415
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during the month	14·90
" " year	68·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0·39

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the native inhabitants of this city was invited on Saturday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the question of raising the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The hall was crowded by a large and influential gathering.

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair.

The Chairman, who was warmly received by the audience, said :—Gentlemen, we are met here to-day to consider a question which is of very great importance for the political progress of this country, and which has been brought into special prominence by the criticism which the system of statutory civilians has recently evoked. I have always considered the lowering of the standard of age for entry into the Indian Civil Service from 21 to 19 practically deprived our students of all chance of success, who under the former limit of age might have proceeded to England to offer themselves successfully for the competitive examination. It should be remembered that such candidates have to study English as a foreign tongue, and have not the educational advantages in other respects of their English rivals. However high the limit of age might be fixed, natives of India would still be heavily handicapped in the intellectual race. In fact they labour under such disadvantages that it is simply impossible that they can get ready at the age of 19 for passing the requisite standards and it is too much to expect that their parents would undertake to incur the heavy expenditure needful to send their boys to England on the most slender chance of their successfully passing on a single trial, which alone they could secure at so early an age. In short to sum up the matter in the fewest words, this limit of age simply closes the Competitive Civil Service to native youths. Such is undoubtedly the prevalent native opinion on the subject. If it is admitted that the necessity of going to England and learning a foreign language makes the contests unequal, the next question is, what is the remedy? Some persons recommend that the examination should be conducted in India. But contact with English people and English thought and leaving the impressionable years of youth under a civilized Government of the Western type are in my opinion advantages not to be foregone. I know that a large number of my countrymen hold this opinion, and there is much to be said in its favour. It is not easy to say on which side swings the balance of advantage. How, then, is equality to be established between English and Indian competitors. The change of age seems to me the only practical solution at present. The Indian student with a higher limit of age would have at least some chance of coming up to the standard of the English boy. To maintain the present system is to encourage the idea that a native element in the government of the country is not really desired, but that course is contrary to the declared policy of England, which would cautiously associate the natives with their rulers in the administration of India and thus utilize the steady and constant increase of education, instead of allowing it to drift into antagonism by unfair exclusion from all legitimate activity. (Cheers.) This growth of education is a factor that cannot be neglected in the settlement of this great question of the admission of natives to the Government. As long ago as 1858 our Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in her great Proclamation, which is rightly called the Magna Charta of India—(loud cheers)—solemnly promised "that so far as may be, all her subjects of whatever race or creed shall be freely and impartially admitted to offices in her service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." (Renewed cheers.) Any impartial reader of the report of the Education Commission must admit that the time has now come for some solid instalment and part performance of that promise. At present the fulfilment is only illusory. I do not ask for much. The limit of the native element to one-fifth of the whole service meets the views of those who say that the natives are not yet fit to any considerable share in the task of real government. This proportion places the native element in such a minority that their inexperience cannot work any real harm. If, however, the real intention of the British Government was not to have an equal competition, but only to admit those very specially gifted Indians who are able now to succeed in spite of the inequalities of the contest, I think it would be better that the English authorities should frankly say so and declare that the inequality and difficulty are intentional and must be maintained in the interest of India as well as of England, until the natives have learned more of the art of government in the lower sphere of local self-government. This would be an intelligible ground to take, and although I should not agree with it, I should prefer it to the present plan. I feel sure, however, it does not express the policy of the present Government. Indeed, I think I can go further and say with confidence that no liberal Government of the future, whether Gladstone be its chief or not, will take any backward step in the present sound policy which I have said before is to secure the confidence of the natives, the governed class of India, by associating them with the governing class in the task of government. (Cheers.) I therefore close my remarks with the following suggestion :—that the present plan of admission of natives of India to the service by selection in favour without any examination has, I think, not proved the success that was expected. It is not at any rate popular with the higher class of natives for whom it was I think introduced. They would certainly prefer equality of intellectual competition to any kind of favour or patronage, however justly distributed. (Lord cheers.) I would therefore suggest for consideration, firstly, the withdrawal of the system of statutory civilians, and secondly, an extension of the maximum of age to 21 by way of compensation. Such a readjustment of the rules of admission to the service would go some way towards satisfying legitimate native aspiration without in any way endangering the efficiency of the administration. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, who was received with cheers, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been requested to propose the first resolution, and I have very great pleasure in doing so—the more especially as I am convinced that it cannot require any great effort on my part to commend that resolution to your judgment. Gentlemen, there is no subject which has so keenly exercised the minds of the leaders of our Indian society which is in itself of greater importance, or is fraught with such far-reaching consequences as the constitution of our Civil Service—that is to say, the intellectual machinery by means of which the administration of the affairs of this vast and mighty empire involving the prosperity, the happiness, and the progress of millions of our people is conducted. (Cheers.) It must be obvious to the mind of even the most superficial politician that the people of India, and especially the educated, the intelligent and the thinking portion of it, can never be satisfied, can never feel that they have been fairly dealt with the Government, and therefore can never be contented with the present order of things, so long as they find that their own countrymen are excluded from all high and honourable employment in the service of their country. (Cheers) Gentlemen, patriotism is a virtue which is born in the human breast and is common to all mankind, from the meanest peasant who clings to his native village with a fondness and a passion truly remarkable, to the highest noble whose love for his native country is only enhanced by the substantial stakes he holds in it. But I venture to think that this natural instinct is enobled and intensified by education and enlightenment, and especially by European education, and I should indeed be surprised to find a single educated gentleman in all India who is not inspired by feelings of patriotism for his country and who does not desire and see it rise in the scaleof civilization and does not therefore wish to take a part in the administration of its public affairs, in order that he may thus be enabled to aid, however feebly, in raising it in the moral, social, intellectual or the political world. (Cheers.) That being so, is it any wonder, gentlemen, that our educated classes should be anxious that our countrymen should not be debarred from occupying positions of trust and responsibility and from rendering services to their country and their Queen? But is it possible for them to attain these positions, so long as the Government in spite of all their promises, in direct violation oft he most solemn pledges, continue to interpose artificial barriers, with the certain result, if not with the direct object of deterring our countrymen from even attempting to pass into the Civil Service by the only honourable means open to them viz., the competitive examination? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, is not a mockery for the Government in one breath to declare that all appointments are open to the natives of India and in the very next breath to formulate rules which render it impossible for 99 out of 100 eligible candidates from even attempting to compete with their English rivals? Gentlemen, it is not the difficulty of the examination I am here

utmost desirability, nay the necessity, for the natives to carry on a political agitation of that sort, for the purpose of throwing light on a subject of great difficulty. (Applause.) While all these superior people were never weary of telling them with great modesty, which surely they did not want the natives to imitate, that they were prudent and full of wisdom and foresight, these very men had in the fullness of their wisdom, and after a deliberation of years, evolved a system of statutory civilians. And what were the opinions which these prudent and farsighted men had since been obliged to pass on the scheme? Were it not for the agitation on the Ilbert Bill, they would not have heard anything like a plain avowal of the fact that the provision in regard to the creation of statutory civilians was a step in the wrong direction. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary all the more to resort to agitation, because those who told them that they wanted to rule over them as benevolent despots had to remember that the only condition on which the fitness of benevolence and despotism can co-exist was this, that there must be an incessant fight between benevolence and despotism, in which the force of benevolence must ever triumph over that of despotism. Otherwise despotism would swallow up the benevolence, to the utter destruction and demoralisation not only of the natives, but also of their rulers. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The noble sentiments of men like Mr. Atkins of great memorials (Hear, hear), to begin with, at one end, and of men like Sir Auckland Colvin at the other, with "Britannicus" and "Pliacus" interspersed between them, with their wonderful theories of benevolent despotism pure and simple, shows the necessity of an agitation, steady, combined, persistent, and strenuous. (Cheers.) He trusted that when a scheme was laid before them for the purpose of having an independent organization formed with that object, it would secure their serious attention and cordial support. Passing on to the question which they had assembled to consider, he asked them to remember one thing—that there were proposals made about reserving certain places in the Indian Civil Service for Europeans alone. Now, the Crown had declared by a free charter that the natives of India were eligible for all offices of State, from the highest to the lowest. (Cheers.) In view of this charter, which would never be repudiated, the question arose whether it would not be fair and just that the special disabilities under which the natives labour should be removed. When the question had reached this stage, the unfortunate scheme of statutory civilians was brought forward. At that time the Indian bureaucracy was far too powerful to allow free scope to the hope entertained by Indian statesman that the disabilities in the way of their countrymen would be removed. The natives of India immediately saw through the proposal which had been made, and from one end of the country to the other the general opinion was that the creation of such a service was a mistake and would be found to be a mistake. (Hear, hear.) In that very hall a large meeting was then held, at which he himself had read a paper pointing out the great defects of the proposed system, and it was unanimously resolved after discussion, that the scheme was fraught with great mischief. There was ample testimony in support of the fact that the reduction of the limit of age had rendered more difficult a most disastrous solution of the problem; and matters were made much worse by the introduction into the service of Government patronage and Government jobbery. In the late agitation the statutory civilians were branded as inferior officers altogether and an able writer, calling himself "Civilian," had admitted that the selection of statutory civilians had degenerated into patronage and jobbery. At first, however, there was some little chance of natives overcoming the difficulties in their way, and entering the Civil Service in an honourable and proper manner. But the reduction of age had taken away from them the last chance of getting into the service by open competition. Even under these well-nigh insuperable difficulties and obstacles there might be found many instance of a precocious youth once in ten years entering the service by fair means. But, as the Hon. Mr. Budroodin had pointed out, they wanted for the service not precocious youths, either native or European, but men who could approach the serious duties of their office with a more ripened intellect and a more cultured understanding. (Applause.) He would not go into the various considerations which had been so ably put forward by Mr. Budroodin. There was, however, one thing to which he did not refer, namely, that if the age should be raised, there would still be difficulties in the way of fair competition, because there was an undue preponderance of the highest number of marks assigned for subjects in which the European competitor was expected and was likely to do better than his native rival. (Hear, hear.) It was unfair that in the subjects in which the natives excelled naturally they had the disadvantage, the marks were comparatively so few. (Applause.) Mr. Pherozshaw said the only statesmanlike and farsighted policy which would satisfy the just aspirations of the natives of India was contained in that portion of the memorial which asked for the examination should be held in this country, under the same tests as in England, at one or more centres, and that the passed candidates should then be sent to England. (Applause.) He quite admitted that a visit to England would be of immense benefit to the native student, and while agreeing with Mr. Budroodin that it would be unfortunate to send native lads to England at a very tender age, it would still be of great benefit to go there at a mature age for the purpose of finishing their education, and return here learned in Eastern and Western lore to take part in the Government of the country. (Loud applause.)

The proposition being put was carried with great cheering.

The Hon. K. T. Telang was then called upon to read the following memorial :—

To the Right Honourable John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley, H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled.

Respectfully Sheweth,—1. That your Memorialists have learned with much regret and no little disappointment the recent expression of approval by your lordship of the regulation at present in force regarding the maximum limit of age for candidates for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

2. That your Memorialists submit that the limit of 23 years which was fixed in 1853 by the strong Committee, presided over by Lord Macaulay, was in every respect most suitable, inasmuch as while it afforded a fair opportunity to your Memorialists' countrymen to compete for the Indian Civil Service it also enabled many Englishmen to present themselves for the competition after completing their course of study at the different Universities of the United Kingdom.

3. That the opinions elicited from a large majority of the officials consulted in 1875 by the Government of India on this question, clearly point, as your Memorialists submit, in favour rather of a higher than a low limit of age. Your Memorialists do not desire to enter into details, and, therefore, making only a general reference to the Parliamentary Blue Book of 1876, they would beg respectfully to draw your lordship's special attention to the weighty opinion of Professor Jowett at pp. 9-10 in that important compilation, an opinion which generally commends itself to your Memorialists for the cogency of the arguments by which it is supported.

4. That the maximum limit of 19 years as last fixed in 1878 for candidates for the Indian Civil Service presents a striking contrast to the maximum of 24 fixed for the Civil Service in Ceylon, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. Even in England the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service is 24, and your Memorialists submit that the conditions of the Indian Civil Service especially having regard to the large powers which its members have to be vested with, even at the commencement of their careers, afford potent reasons why the maximum limit of age of candidates for that Service should be as high as it is in England, Ceylon, and elsewhere.

5. When under the orders of the Marquis of Salisbury the limit of age was reduced to 19 years, it was pointed out that the reduction would have many mischievous consequences, among which special stress was laid on the probable injurious effects of the regulation on the health of the candidates, to whatever class they belonged, and the disastrous effects on the numbers of candidates likely to be successful from among your Memorialists' countrymen. In both respects these anticipations have been realised.

6. Upon the first point, it is enough to draw your lordship's attention in the first place to the testimony of so competent a witness as Mr. W. Wren, as embodied in the letter recently addressed by him to your lordship. In the second place your Memorialists would beg to point to the complaint understood to have been recently addressed to your lordship by the Government of Bombay to the effect that among the junior members of the Civil Service in this Presidency there is not an inconsiderable number of those who are "not sufficiently robust to stand the work." And although this complaint is not heard in any other parts of India to the same extent, it is believed that there is evidence in the official correspondence on this subject and elsewhere to show that there are grounds even in those other parts for complaint in the same direction, if not quite to the same extent.

7. Upon the second point above noted, and one on which your Memorialists naturally lay special stress, the evidence is overwhelming. The new regulation of which your Memorialists venture to complain has been in force for nearly eight years. In that period the total number who presented themselves as candidates for the examination was 28, and out of these only one was successful in the competition. Whereas the total number of those who had been successful during the preceding eight years was no less than 10. Your Memorialists are unable to say how many had presented themselves for the competition in the earlier period, but your Memorialists submit that even on a comparison of the numbers of the successful candidates, the prejudicial results of the change of regulation become quite manifest.

8. Your Memorialists are aware of an argument urged upon this point, that before the limit of age how complained of was fixed several of the native candidates who had entered the Indian Civil Service had entered at ages below 21. But your Memorialists beg to point out, first, that even those figures show that of the ten candidates who were successful when the limit of age was 21 years, six were fully 20 years of age, three were nineteen, one eighteen, and one seventeen. And it is clear that if the facts regarding the ages of native candidates were considered in framing a rule on the subject, these figures would not justify the limit of age being fixed at 19. And further, it must be remembered that several of those who presented themselves for examination at the lower ages referred to were fortunate enough to be placed in exceptionally favourable circumstances, and even they were able to present themselves only because according to the rules then in force they could have 4 opportunities of trying their chance a second or third time in case of failure on the first occasion. Now with the lower limit of age such subsequent chances are entirely foreclosed and hence the number of candidates has considerably fallen off.

9. Your Memorialists beg further to point out that a much smaller proportion of natives of India going to England now goes there for the Civil Service Examination. Only such persons go there now for that examination as look to other professions in the event of their failing to get into the Civil service. That, too, indicates how much less attractive the prospect has become to your Memorialists' countrymen under the new regulation.

10. It may no doubt be argued that it is unnecessary to consider the rules for the Civil Service Examination in the light of their operation on candidates from this country, in consequence of the existence of the Native Civil Service which has been instituted in pursuance of the provisions of the Statute 30 of 31 Vict. c. 1870. Your Memorialists beg to say that the constitution of that service and the mode of nomination to it are alike most unsatisfactory to the people of this country. Your Memorialists would rather see their country-men enter the Covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty on the one hand by the same door and under the same safeguards, and on the other hand with the same facilities as those by which other sections of Her Majesty's subjects enter it. Your Memorialists do not desire that their countrymen should be admitted to a service which is only nominally the same as that Covenanted Civil Service, but is really and not quite unjustly looked down upon by all members of that service, and admitted, too, in a manner which provokes the observation, that they are admitted not on account of proved merit but from more or less questionable considerations, such as those of official patronage or family influence.

11. In order to afford to your Memorialists' countrymen the same facilities as are afforded to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, it is necessary to make in the present rules the fair and reasonable modifications which have been pressed for by your Memorialists' countrymen in public manner on divers previous occasions. Your Memorialists would ask that the annual Competitive Examination under the same tests as in England should be held in this country—at one or more centres—simultaneously with the examination in England, and the maximum limit of age restored to at least its original place, viz: 23 years. Your memorialists would not object to the candidates being called on to stay for one or two years in England after success in the examination, and prior to taking charge of office in this country. Your Memorialists venture to think that the modifications here suggested indicate the minimum of change necessary to put the regulations for the Civil Service into a form which cannot be fairly open to the criticism which is now often levelled at the present regulations—namely, that they are made if not deliberately against the just claims of the natives of this country, at least in flagrant disregard of those claims.

12. Your Memorialists feel sure that they need not remind your lordship of the promises of the Crown and Parliament of England solemnly given to their countrymen that in the bestowal of offices in Her Majesty's Services in this country, education, ability and integrity, are to be everything, and race and creed nothing. Your Memorialists will only add that the practical solution of the problem of the Statute 30 of 31 Vict. c. 1870. Your Memorialists beg to say that the constitution of that service and the mode of nomination to it are alike most unsatisfactory to the people of this country. Your Memorialists would rather see their country-men enter the Covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty on the one hand by the same door and under the same safeguards, and on the other hand with the same facilities as those by which other sections of Her Majesty's subjects enter it. Your Memorialists do not desire that their countrymen should be admitted to a service which is only nominally the same as that Covenanted Civil Service, but is really and not quite unjustly looked down upon by all members of that service, and admitted, too, in a manner which provokes the observation, that they are admitted not on account of proved merit but from more or less questionable considerations, such as those of official patronage or family influence.

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13. Your Memorialists feel confident that the modifications which they have ventured to suggest above will not only be found to be entirely consonant with the spirit of the promises above referred to, but will be found also to be in themselves perfectly fair and reasonable. Strict justice without favour, to any body, is the only boon which they, all that your Memorialists earnestly desire and ask for, and your Memorialists therefore pray that your lordship will be pleased to reconsider the regulation in question and make the modifications in them which have been suggested above and which are now imperatively called for by the justice and necessity of the case.

And your Memorialists shall in duty bound ever pray.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V.N. Mundlik, who was received with cheers, said that his friends the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta had already told them the history of the present question; and how the country was misled. Before the East India Company there was abolished there was a considerable agitation on the question in England and in Bengal. But Parliament having decreed that there was to be no distinction in regard to the patronage in the Covenanted Civil Service, the natives of this country were content to see the solemn promises then given fulfilled and in their proper time. If they referred to the history of the Civil Service in the days of the East India Company they would see that it was after a very great agitation that open competition for the service was permitted. It was only in 1832-33 that the doors of the competitive examination were first opened, and it was in the examination that year that Mr. Pelle now a member of the Executive Council, and Mr. Justice West of the High Court passed. The limit of age was well discussed and fixed at 23, The reduction of age which was gradual and therefore, to a certain extent unnoticeable, took place in 1859 with its effects. But the very constitution of the service had made outside influence almost inaccessible in regard to any reform on that subject. Matters continued in that way till the act of Parliament which had been mentioned in the memorial was passed, whereby a final step was taken by some benevolent gentlemen (laughter), and virtually shut the door of competition service on the natives of this country. Where he said so he was aware that a back door had been opened under the provisions of that statute. But nobody of educated men would consent to enter the privileged service by the back door, whilst their fellow subjects, and their own countrymen, passed in a flourish. On account of the immense sacrifices they had to make could enter by the front door. Questions had been naturally asked why that front door had been gradually closed, closer and closer? he might say so, under the influence of some nervousness. It could not be said that there was evidence in the despatches as were now accessible to them showing any reason for that change. But whatever was the object in view, however were the good intentions, the result obtained would be avoided as much by the rulers as by the ruled. Now what remained to be considered was the way remedy the evils from which they had been undoubtedly suffering. He simply spoke on the question historically. The Government of India organised a large comprehensive scheme of education in the time of Lord Auckland and in the time of Lord William Bentick, and the policy under the guidance of Lord Macaulay was finally settled by which the knowledge of western literature and western arts, and western philosophy was to be imparted to the children of India. That had now become a fixed policy of the British Government. That being the case he took them once more to the period when the press of India was first emancipated by the celebrated statesman, Sir Charles Metcalfe, who laid down that whatever might be the wishes or those who desired to shut up the avenues of knowledge upon the people of this country, he would not be a party to it. (Cheer.) Sir Charles Metcalfe stated that he was sure that the noblest statesmen of great Britain never wished for such a result, and he held that it was the duty of the country to hinder the progress of education in India even if that progress necessitated his going out of it. (Cheers.) Since that day education had advanced. They had for the last 28 years Universities in this country generating mental and moral forces which as good statesmen Government were bound to direct in the proper channel. (Cheers). That was an historical fact which could not be gainsaid. He thought that a proper share in the Government of the country which they asked not by favour but by open competition ought to be secured to those who had obtained a fair amount of education under the auspices of the Government themselves. To keep them back now was like shutting up the safety valves of the steam engine, and the result would no doubt be unfortunate. It was for the meeting to consider whether under the constitutional Government of India they were not then adopting the only step which they proposed to adopt to clear the difficulties in their way, and in so doing, were not following in the wake of those who had set the glorious machinery of education into motion in this country. (Loud cheers.) With these remarks the speaker moved the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who was received with cheers in seconding the proposition observed that they might perhaps be blamed that the meeting had been convened for the purpose for which they had assembled rather late in the day. But he was prepared to show by documentary evidence that the inhabitants of Bombay had not been late, but were amongst the earliest and the first. (Cheers.) to ask for the facilities, which the natives had undoubtedly the right to ask for. So far back as the year 1868 there was an important meeting convened in Bombay at the residence of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai, were several of those whom he witnessed that day on the platform had been present. They were the members of the Bombay Association, who initiated the meeting. (Hear, hear.) For the purpose of addressing H. M.'s Secretary of State on the same subject requesting that high authority to remove the obstacles interposed in regard to the free and impartial admission of the native of India into H. M.'s Civil Service, which had been thrown open to all without distinction of caste or creed. In that memorial 1864 there was an important paragraph, which was to the effect that the natives of India were labouring under a great disadvantage in having to compete with English candidates in England, and the maximum age of twenty one should, therefore, be at least twenty three, the limit formerly assigned by an examination committee under the presidency of the late Lord Macaulay in 1854. It would be observed from that paragraph in the memorial sent from this Presidency to Sir Stafford Northcote, the then Secretary of State for India, that it was contended that the limit of age should be fixed at twenty-three as had been done by the authorities when the competitive system was first brought into force. Since then there had been a further change by lowering the age from twenty one to nineteen, thereby virtually closing the door for the admission of the natives into the Civil Service. It had been shown in the memorial, that had been virtually the effect of making that further reduction not only in the limit of age, but that the marks for the different studies and subjects had been so altered as to work practically to the advantage of English and to the disadvantage of the Indian competitors. (Applause.) If they had grounds for complaints against the working of the rules in 1868, they had greater grounds for doing the same thing this time, sixteen years afterwards. The civil servants from England come out now a days at a very tender age, and commenced learning the language of the country. They were placed under the leading lights of the Christian or some other native, who helped them in their examinations and under whom they got their training at the public expense. (Laughter and cheers.) Until such time as they were fully qualified to discharge the onerous and important duties of conducting the administration of the country could it be said that in their present memorial they did not ask for the original limit of age but it might be said that just at present they were asking too much. There was one portion of the memorial, which, the speaker hoped, would attract public attention not only in this country, but of the high official to whom it was addressed. It was with reference to the limit of age that was fixed for the admission of Civil Servants in British colonies and in England itself. It appeared in the memorial that the age for admission into the Civil Service in Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and England itself, the land of their Governors, was fixed at 21, if in Ceylon and other colonies civil servants were deemed competent for admission at the age of 24, the Secretary of State might well be asked to fix the limit in the case of India to 21. They must steadily continue to agitate the question, so as to induce the authorities to grant their request. They must repeatedly knock at the door until it was freely and impartially opened to them (Cheers). He regretted to observe that the Charter granted to them by her Majesty had not been carried out in the same liberal spirit in which it had been framed, and they were therefore, entitled to ask Her Majesty's Government to reconsider their proposal made some sixteen years ago. His hopeful efforts continued with the efforts of their countrymen throughout the whole of India would in the end prove successful. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote said that, to much he had said and written on this subject within the last few months both in India and in England, that no one who took any intelligent interest in the current political literature of this country, could by this time have remained ignorant of the differences which existed in point of vital interest to the natives of India. And yet with all the flood of light which had already been poured upon the subject, he regarded it, in the present state of affairs, as a most hopeless task to lead out of the darkness of their prejudices those short-sighted writers of the stamp of "Pliacus," and others, who feebly struggling with audacious self-complacency to assume the "Britannic garb." Professor Wordsworth, (Loud and prolonged cheers,) and setting at naught the wholesome teachings of history, had raked antiquated and exploded philosophy of a "despotic" rule with a tenacity of purpose worthy of a better cause. (Cheers.) It was a hopeless task to bring conviction home to the minds of irresponsible writers, who ventured to give their impassioned opinions in the columns of the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman*, either under cover of the editorial "we," or play the role of independent exponents of public opinion, behind the quicker vied of assumed *nom de plume*. But they would be deterred by such "stuff" from manfully meeting their opponents on constitutional grounds, their hollow bluster should not turn them from the performance of a stern duty. Imperialism, and despotism alike to themselves and to the benign Government, to which despite the rabid aspersions of false calumniators (cheers) he emphatically asserted they were loyal to the back-bone. (Loud cheers.) They regarded it as the first duty of the educated natives aimed at the "reduction of British ascendancy" in India. Such a blatant assumption as this, while on the one hand, disproved in an unmistakable manner the misconception of the real aims and motives of native writers,—unmasked on the other, the narrow and erroneous conception which some Anglo-Indians entertained of their own (it lord supremacy in India. All that the educated native sought for was loyally to play their part in the land even handed justice, (renewed cheers) the fulfilment in fact of the pledges which time after time, had been vouchsafed to the natives by British Statesmen, by the English nation as a whole, by the righteous sovereign who held auspicious sway over England and India alike. (Loud cheers.) But of their repeated endeavours in that direction ever chanced to obtain for them a sympathetic hearing in the land of their birth, or to succeed to even a slight advancement subject to the most searching and rigorous tests, a clamour was at once raised throughout India, and reverberated from the shores of the Mediterranean by the Rulers and the educated natives, and their motives mercilessly impugned. (Applause.) No doubt any advancement which the natives might attain, must in the nature of things inevitably lift them out of their present object condition as a conquered race, must necessarily involve their sharing the loaves and fishes hitherto exclusively enjoyed by the Englishmen, and consequently reduce the distance between them and the *sanctum* of Bijsto ascendancy. This it was which to some Anglo-Indians was simple gall and wormwood, (laughter and cheers) as it necessarily resulted in a proportionate curtailment of the advantages formerly exclusively enjoyed by them, but under circumstances notably differing from those which now existed it was this conflict between the legitimate claims of the natives on the one hand and the assumed ascendancy of some Anglo-Indians on the other, which kept them constantly knocking at the door, of Government, the former to ask for concessions which had been solemnly promised to them times without numbers, the latter to pay that their pet hobby of ascendancy might be preserved inviolate at any cost. It was now an admitted fact, admitted by every conscientious Englishman, that the present reduced limit of age (19) years, practically shut the door of the Civil Service of India against the natives of India. The Indian youth, on an average, began the training of his mind, at the age of 5 or 6 years, and what with the time which was invariably a period of 5 or 6 years that was necessarily taken up in learning his own language, was absolutely impossible for him, unless he was an exceptionally bright or precarious child endowed with extraordinary natural talents like Mrs. Chuckerbutty and Kharegate (cheers) to acquire a fair proficiency in the large range of subjects prescribed for the competitive examination, in what was to him a foreign and a difficult language, too, with all its peculiarities of grammar and idiom, and its eccentricities of pronunciation (laughter and cheers), and all within the short space of about six or seven years. Added to that were the peculiar habits and customs of the natives of India, an enervating climate unfit for sustained physical and mental exertion, the baneful effects of early marriage, a natural separation from parents, relatives, and friends at an early age, the immense risk to which the Indian candidate for the civil service was exposed, as all his future prospects depended upon the result of the examination, the expenses, and the temptations with which the youth was surrounded in England: all these items, every one of which had by itself an important bearing on the subject under discussion, would give them a pretty fair conception of the sum total of the manifold and serious difficulties which beset the path of an Indian youth struggling to enter the service by the door of open competition with the Englishman. It was needless for him to assert or advocate the right of the natives for admission into all the services of her Majesty's Government in India. This was affirmed by the British Parliament as early as 1813, and re-affirmed in 1833 and 1858, and the principle was all the more emphatically asserted in her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, which recognised and declared in words unmistakeable, that the natives of India would be freely and impartially admitted into H. M.'s services without distinction of caste, creed or colour. But opponents little thought or cared that this solemn promise of *free and impartial* admission to the services was made to degenerate into mere cant and mockery (laughter) when the door of the services was barred by absurdly stringent and almost prohibitive conditions. They were accorded the entry certainly, but it was accorded them with such a vengeance. It was like Jupiter granting the famine-stricken armer his ardent prayer for rain, with the subsequent visitation of a flight of locusts. (Laughter and applause). By the mode in which this concession was at present fenced round, they were reminded again of the Arabian or Persian Prince who, in court, would present his guest with valuables, but would have him afterwards denuded, of his possessions by secretly appointed thieves and robbers. (Laughter and cheers.) But did that limit of age which kept the natives out of the sacred precints of the service, act beneficially in the case of Europeans? or did it in any way enhance the prestige and value of the service itself? He sincerely doubted it. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the fact that, in India, the members of the Civil Service were indentified with the Government of the country. It could not possibly be otherwise. Indeed, the British rule was either liked or despised by the masses of the people, according to the acts of justice or injustice, as the case might be, of every individual members of this civil bureaucracy. And as a matter of fact the civil servants were the very limbs of the governing classes, and the prosperity and good administration of the country must as a natural consequence depends entirely upon the efficiency of the service and the quality of the men composing it. Unless therefore, the service was recruited by the best, the ablest, and the most enlightened men which England could afford to spare, the character of the administrative machinery must suffer in a material degree in the eyes of the masses of the people. (Applause.) Now, in the first place, although possessing all the advantages of climate, of being near home, and of a mother-tongue, advantages which the native admittedly had not, even the English student must tax his mind and energies from an extremely early age to an inordinate extent in order successfully to get through the ordeal of the competitive test before the age of 19. And what was likely to be the result in the majority of cases? Could they reasonably expect to get a sound mind in a sound body after such enforced training? Assuredly not. The greatest might cram his head full of book-knowledge, but would very likely undermine his health. He might load his brain with a superfluity of subjects likely to be soon forgotten, but in the effort must perforce unload his body of a good deal of muscle and blood, of stamina in fact, which would be missed for ever; and it would be no wonder if such hard study should tell upon him in after-life, and incapacitate him at the very time when both mind and body ought to be in full vigour, for that sustained application to hard work which was so essential to the proper and conscientious discharge of his onerous duties. In the second place, this low limit of age closed the door of the services against those who had received a wholesome systematic training at the English Universities. India was thus debarred the benefit of the services of men of undoubted calibre and culture, the gems of Oxford or Cambridge. And whom was she decreed to get in either place? Young men, who were not yet out of their teens, who could hardly be supposed to have acquired that maturity of judgment which was the *sine qua non* especially of an Indian Administration, whose character was yet to be formed, and who had seen little of the world before settling foot on the shores of India. When men with such scant knowledge of the world outside their school-room were at once placed in positions of trust and power and responsibility, were they not liable to fall into the errors and temptations which youth was naturally prone to? Surely, they could not applaud the wisdom or the soundness of a policy which legislated the charging such untrained raw men with the important functions and grave responsibilities involved in the successful management of the complicated machinery of the British Administration in India. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who was very cordially received, said at that late hour he would confine himself to some important particulars which were known to him in his private capacity. There was a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the creation of statutory civilians. As one who had had something, and perhaps a great deal, to do with the passing of the Act creating statutory civilians he could call them in justification of the statesmen who made that first instalment of the direction of their progress that they never meant that the service should degenerate by the step. Those statesmen had, no doubt, recognized the important fact that men of high birth and position should enter the service. But it was the misfortune of India that such men did not take kindly to education. (Hear, hear.) It was one great drawback to their progress. While desiring that such men should enter the service, it was never intended that incompetent men, or men not sufficiently prepared for the duties of their office should ever be selected. What he wished to say was that the mischief had not originated in England, but that it was the consequence of the steps taken here to carry out the scheme. Forgetting that competency ought to be *a sine qua non* for admission, the Government of India gave the greatest weight to position and influence. (Applause.) The mischief therefore lay in the construction and constitution of the rules as they had been laid down in this country, and more in the manner in which they were carried out. Nothing debarred a Government from making statutory civilians pass as strict an examination as was provided in England for the general body of candidates. The fault did not lie with the original framers of the scheme, but it lay in the improper application of the powers given to the Government of India. They should not persuade themselves into the belief that because the manner of executing the law was bad, therefore they should disown the boon that had been granted to them in all sincerity and with perfect good-will. (Hear, hear.) The charge to be laid against the Indian authorities could be concentered in one single sentence—"keeping the promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope." He used these words advisedly and determinedly, because they were not his own words, but those of the India Office. In the year 1860 a committee was formed in the India Office of such gentlemen as Sir J. P. Willoughby, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Macnaghten, and Sir Erskine Perry, who having fully considered the question of the claim of natives to be duly and fairly introduced into the service, had made a report from which he would read the following important extract:—"We are, in the first place, unanimously of opinion that it is not only just, but expedient, that the natives of India shall be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible, consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy, and have considered whether any increased facilities can be given in this direction. It is true that, even at present, no positive disqualification exists. By Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 87, it is enacted "that no native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company." It is obvious, therefore, that when the competitive system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude natives of India from the Civil Service of India. Practically, however, they are excluded. The law declares them eligible, but the difficulties opposed to a native leaving India, and residing in England for a time, are so great, that, as a general rule, it is almost impossible for a Native successfully to compete at the periodical examinations held in England. Were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope. Two modes have been suggested by which the object in view might be attained. The first is, by allotting a certain portion of the total number of appointments declared in each year to be competed for in India by natives, and by such other natural born subjects of Her Majesty resident in India. The second is, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list, according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Committee have no hesitation in giving the preference to the second scheme, as being the fairest, and the one most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object." Now, it appeared that the justice of what had been asked for, over and over again, was admitted by the India Office itself, as long as a quarter of a century ago. It would therefore be the duty of every political reformer in India never to be satisfied till their object was gained. (Loud applause.) As one to whom this and kindred questions had been the study of a lifetime—(applause)—he would say that the only conclusion he had come to was that with all the blessings that Great Britain had bestowed upon this country, a great deal of evil arose from one to which it was provided that the competitive examination should be held in England. (Applause.) Did Canada, did Australia, did the Cape go to England for its servants? Why then was the Government of India dragged 6,000 miles in order that they might appear at the examination for admittance into their country's service? He would go further and say that not the Civil Service alone, but all the other services should be competitive. If an officer sent England did not come to India for her own services, and it was utterly unnatural and unjust that natives should have to go to the other end of the globe in order to have their own services—(hear, hear and cheers) and that, too, to the exclusion of the people of this country. The other day Mr. J. K. Cross made a splendid speech at the Engineering College, congratulating the scholars on their high attainments and on the future which lay before them. But Mr. Cross forgot altogether that if India was to be provided with competent and willing servants, if her moral and material progress was to be duly considered, it was from her 200 millions of people that the selection should be made. (Cheers.) Such a thought as this never occurred to this gentleman. Whenever their rulers thought of English interests, they forgot altogether that there was such a thing as India. (Laughter and cheers.) India, forsooth, was regarded as a country with no humanity, no human feeling, no national feeling, and no education. (Cheers.) He would beseech the reformers of the rising generation to bear this in mind, that if ever they expected the moral and material progress of their country to be fully developed, they must strike at the root of the evil—he meant the practical exclusion of the natives from the service of their country. If the examinations were held in India itself, the whole Indian problem would be solved. The country's prosperity hung upon the due act of England—here lay the key to India's rise and prosperity. (Cheers.) This was the fundamental evil that would solve the great problem of the poverty of India. (Cheers.) With these remarks Mr. Dadabhoy proposed that the managing committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association be requested to make the necessary arrangements for forwarding the memorial to its destination. Mr. Dadabhoy resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.

The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, in seconding the proposition, said the hour being late he would speak briefly on one point only. It was observed that in this agitation Bombay was rather late in the field, and Mr. Nowrojee had disputed that statement from his own point of view. Mr. Nowrojee was right in so doing, because they did commence the agitation in 1883. But on the other hand, the observation was also perfectly just that in the present movement Bombay was rather late in the field. For his part, however, he was not sorry for that, seeing that they, after all, had had their say upon the subject. The fact that the mofussil stations had gone ahead of Bombay was proof positive against the charge often made that an agitation begun in Bombay was spread in the mofussil by wire-pullers in this city. (Cheers.)

Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in seconding the motion, said they had assembled there on a subject of the gravest importance, and the large number that was assembled there was clear testimony to the keen interest they all took in the question To place the question in its proper light before the authorities was a duty they owed to themselves and their countrymen. Sir Jamsetjee had specially come from Poona for the purpose of attending the meeting and giving it the weight of his influence, and he was therefore entitled to their best thanks.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee here rose and said he would, with the chairman's permission, propose a vote of thanks to the managing committee of the East India Association for convening the meeting.

Mr. H. N. Vakil seconded the proposition, which was carried, and acknowledged on behalf of the committee by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik.

The vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then dispersed.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON MRS. WELDON.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lord Justice Brett and Lord Justice Bowen, on August 1, an appeal was heard from a judgment of the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an application of the Plaintiff, Mrs. Georgina Weldon, for a new trial. The action was brought by Mrs. Weldon against Mr. Edward Lloyd, the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, for an alleged libel which appeared in that journal of March 6, 1880. It consisted of a leading article commenting on the trial of Mrs. Weldon before the Recorder, at the Central Criminal Court, for libel upon M. Rivière, the musical conductor.

Mrs. Weldon now appeared in person; and Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., and Mr. Aspland represented the Defendant.

Mrs. Weldon, addressing the Court, said she asked for a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Baron Huddleston misdirected the Jury, and that he behaved as improperly towards her as he did in the Winslow case. He snubbed and harassed her all through the trial. The Defendant did not put a single witness in the box to prove the truth of the libellous statements, while she had eleven witnesses to prove her statement that this was part of the conspiracy to try and make persons believe that she was out of her mind, and did not know how to behave as a lady should. There could be no more cruel libel than that one like herself, labouring under the ban of insanity, should be represented as misconducting herself in the manner alleged, by singing from a private box in the theatre, throwing circulars about, and giving free admissions. When the Judge saw that the Defendant had no witnesses to call his voice quite changed with disappointment (laughter), but he actually got the Jury to return a verdict against her. She complained that he misdirected the Jury on every point. He prejudiced the Jury against her by reading something that was never put in evidence. She had denied most indignantly the accuracy of the reports as to the way she conducted herself in the theatre. Mrs. Weldon was proceeding to read papers that were put in evidence at the trial, and referring to a notice of motion, when

Mr. Hopwood interposed by saying he had not heard that read.

Mrs. Weldon (sharply).—Then you must be deaf like Dr. Buddiforth (laughter).

In answer to their Lordships, Mrs. Weldon said she could read to them the shorthand notes of the proceedings.

The Master of the Rolls.—Do not read the whole of them, but the summing up of the learned Judge.

Mrs. Weldon.—The fact is, my Lord, Baron Huddleston spoke so very fast that it was impossible to make out exactly what he said, and I do not think he was very proud of what he was saying (laughter). The Plaintiff went on to complain that at the trial the Judge did not reprimand Mr. Hopwood for the unfounded statements he made.

The Master of the Rolls.—We do not reprimand counsel.

Mrs. Weldon.—Whenever I went the least out of the way, I was stopped immediately, and I do not see why Mr. Hopwood should not be stopped (laughter).

Lord Justice Bowen suggested to the Plaintiff that what the Court wanted to hear were the points on which she held that the learned Judge at the trial had misdirected the Jury.

Mrs Weldon then read the report of the proceedings in the *Daily Chronicle*, reciting the speech of Mr. Hopwood in terms of much solemnity and pathos, and remarking, "He almost cried, my Lords" (laughter). She kept up a running commentary on the learned counsel's statements, several of which she declared were utterly without any foundation in truth. Afterwards Mrs. Weldon similarly recited and commented on the

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Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	each	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8
Warm Gloves		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0
Travelling Caps		4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	5 12
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	9 8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus		40 0
Railway Portmanteaus		12 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside basket,	from	30 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats		8 8
Overland Chairs		4 8
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers		65 0
Tan Canvas Leggings		5 8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		4 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	from	1 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 4
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 12
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong leather straps		18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths		16 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		1 8
Air Cushions		5 0

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Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	250 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	135 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	135 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	125 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
						Total	... Rs.	925 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE' SQUARE PIANO.
Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	75 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	75 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	75 0
						Total	Rs.	725 0

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	250 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	75 0
						Total	... Rs.	825 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 20.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	120 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	50 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	50 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	50 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	50 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,,	50 0
						Total	... Rs.	570 0

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AND

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"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
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